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Work of
National Consumers' League

VOLUME II

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1911

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THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

NATIONAL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

Report for Year ending February 7, 1911.

OFFICERS.

President	Mr. John Graham Brooks 8 Francis Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Vice-President	Mrs. Frederick Nathan 162 West 86th St., New York City
Vice-President	Mrs. S. S. Fels 39th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
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Vice-President	Miss Jean Gordon 1800 Prytania St., New Orleans, La.
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Professor C. R. Henderson	University of Chicago
Professor S. McCune Lindsay	Columbia University
Professor Richard T. Ely	University of Wisconsin
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President J. M. Taylor	Vassar College

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Miss Helen Phelps Stokes.....	230 Madison Ave., New York City
Mr. A. S. Frissell.....	530 Fifth Ave., New York City
Miss Mary R. Sanford, Secretary.	152 East 35th St., New York City
Mr. G. Hermann Kinnicutt.	

LABEL COMMITTEE.

Miss Mary Wiggin, Chairman.....	4 Joy St., Boston, Mass.
Miss Mary W. Calkins.....	22 Bellevue St., Newton, Mass.
Mrs. Frederick Nathan.	
Mrs. G. W. B. Cushing.	
Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch.....	26 Jones St., New York City
Mrs. S. Burns Weston.....	Merion Station, Pa.

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Mrs. Frederick Nathan	

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Miss Josephine C. Goldmark, Secretary,	
	105 East 22d St., New York City

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Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay.	Columbia University, New York City
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Mrs. William Purdy51 North 10th Ave., Mt. Vernon

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Miss Edith Kendall, Chairman,

14 Central Park West, New York City

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Mrs. Robert McVickar

Dr. Mary T. Bissell

Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll

Mrs. Frederick Crane

Mrs. Charles E. H. Phillips

Mrs. John McArthur

Miss C. L. Boardman

Mrs. Christopher Wyatt

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Miss Emily G. BalchWellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

Professor Henry R. Seager..Columbia University, New York City

Rev. John A. RyanSt. Paul Seminary, St. Paul, Minn.

Professor Herbert E. Mills....Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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Miss Rosamond KimballOrange, N. J.

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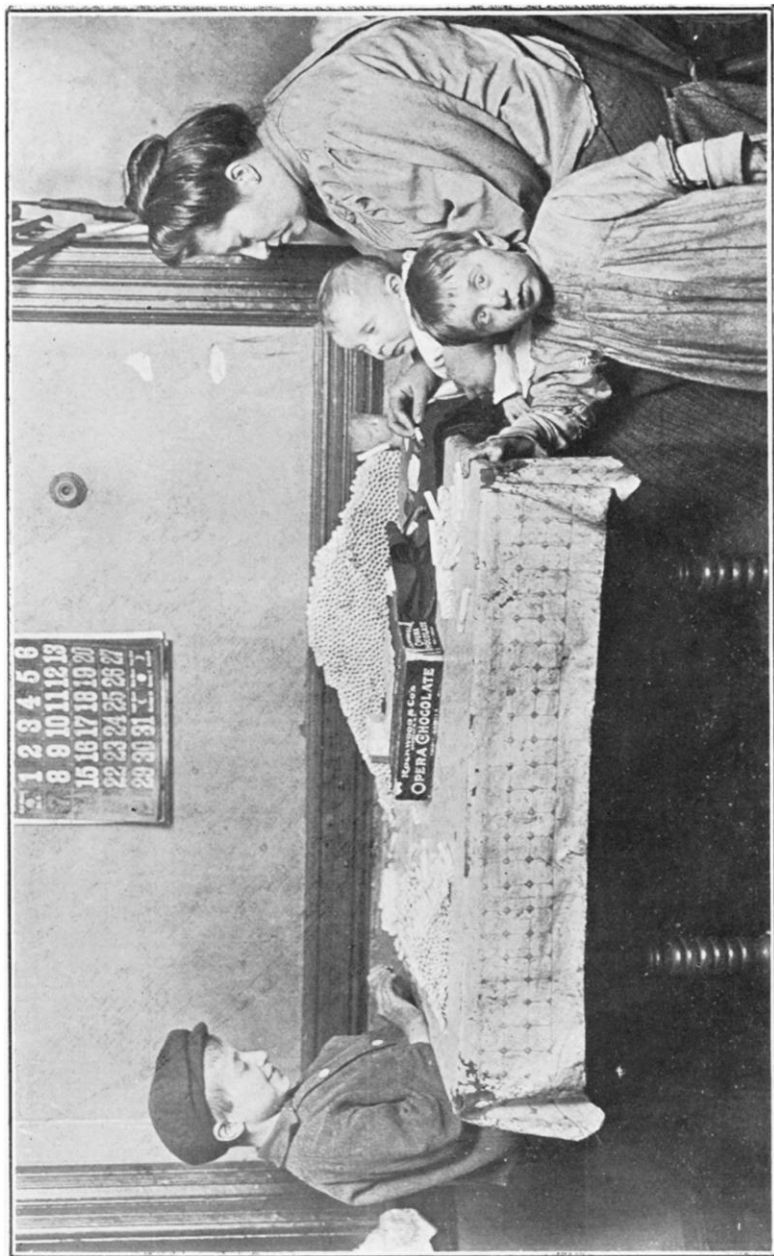
Mr. A. Rufus MorganGeneral Theological Seminary

Miss SeaburySt. Agnes School, Albany, N. Y.



MAKING WILLOW PLUMES.

"Willowing" is paid for by the inch. An infectious skin disease and scarlet fever have recently been found among children thus working.



A TUBERCULOSIS SUSPECT ROLLING CIGARETTE WRAPPERS. SHE LICKS THE EDGES OF THE PAPERS TO MOISTEN THE PASTE.

Mrs. Olinsky, who is under medical observation, works for a well-known Fifth Avenue merchant. Her husband has tuberculosis.

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CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

NAME.

The name of the Society shall be the National Consumers' League.

ARTICLE II

OBJECT.

It shall be the special object of the National Consumers' League to secure adequate investigation of the conditions under which goods are made, in order to enable purchasers to distinguish in favor of goods made in the well-ordered factory. The majority of employers are virtually helpless to maintain a high standard as to hours, wages and working conditions under the stress of competition, unless sustained by the co-operation of consumers; therefore, the National Consumers' League also proposes to educate public opinion and to endeavor so to direct its force as to promote better conditions among the workers, while securing to the consumer exemption from the dangers attending unwholesome conditions. It further proposes to promote legislation, either state or federal, whenever it may appear expedient. The National Consumers' League further recognizes and declares the following:

That the interests of the community demand that all workers shall receive fair living wages, and that goods shall be produced under sanitary conditions.

That the responsibility for some of the worst evils from which producers suffer rests with the consumers who seek the cheapest markets, regardless how cheapness is brought about.

That it is, therefore, the duty of consumers to find out under what conditions the articles they purchase are produced and distributed, and insist that these conditions shall be wholesome and consistent with a respectable existence on the part of the workers.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. *Eligibility*—There shall be five classes of members: State League, Individual, Associate, Sustaining and Life. Any State Consumers' League may become a member of the National League by accepting the Constitution and By-Laws, and by paying its quota to the general treasury. In any state in which there is no State Consumers' League the President shall appoint a State Organizer, who shall carry on the work of the organization and who shall become ex-officio member of the State League for the remainder of the year in which such new League may be formed. Persons residing in localities in which there is no State or Local League may become Individual Members of the National Consumers' League by paying a yearly due. They will receive reports, but will not have the privilege of voting.

Sec. 2. *Dues*—Each State Consumers' League shall pay to the Treasurer of the National Consumers' League, before the first of each January, for the ensuing year, the sum of ten cents per capita for each and every member of each and every Consumers' League affiliated with it. Each new State Consumers' League shall pay to the National Consumers' League a minimum sum of ten dollars. Each State Organizer shall pay to the Treasurer of the National Consumers' League the sum of one dollar each year. Individual members of the National Consumers' League shall pay a yearly due of not less than one dollar. Any person may become an Associate Member by paying five dollars annually, or a Sustaining Member by paying twenty-five dollars annually. The payment of one thousand dollars at one time constitutes Life Membership.

ARTICLE IV

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

Section 1. The officers of the League shall be President, three or more Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, General Secretary, and Treasurer.

Sec. 2. The control and management of the affairs and funds of the National Consumers' League shall be vested in a central governing body, which shall be known as the Council. The membership of the Council shall consist of the officers of the National

Consumers' League and representatives from the State Consumers' Leagues. The officers of the National Consumers' League shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting. A Nominating Committee, appointed at the previous meeting, shall prepare a list of nominees to each office, and the ballot shall be sent to each State Secretary in the January preceding. Any State League may propose names that shall be printed on the list. The officers and *two* representatives of each State Consumers' League shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Council.

Sec. 3. *Election*—At the annual meeting of the Council the officers of the National Consumers' League shall be elected to serve for the ensuing year.

Sec. 4.—The Council shall have power to elect Honorary Vice-Presidents at its annual meeting on recommendation of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 5.—*Vacancies*—A vacancy in any office may be filled by the President, with the consent of a majority of the officers.

ARTICLE V

MEETINGS.

Section 1. The annual meeting of the Council shall be held at such time and place as shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee shall meet annually before the annual meeting of the Council, and shall prepare a report of the condition of the National Consumers' League to submit to the annual meeting of the Council. It shall also meet at such other times as shall seem necessary, to appropriate money and transact routine business. It shall further make such recommendations and suggestions as may from time to time seem desirable.

Sec. 3. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President or by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting of the Council, notice of such amendment having been submitted to the Secretary of the various State Consumers' Leagues at least two months before the annual meeting, or by a unanimous vote at the annual meeting of the Council.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1. *President*—The President shall be ex-officio a member of all committees; shall sign all written obligations of the League, and shall perform all such duties as usually pertain to that office. In the absence of the President his duties may be performed by the Vice-Presidents in their order; or, in the absence of the Vice-Presidents, a chairman may be elected for the occasion.

Sec. 2. *Recording Secretary*—The Recording Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Council and of the Executive Committee, and shall keep the minutes of the League and the Executive Committee.

Sec. 3. *General Secretary*—The General Secretary shall give notice of the time and place of meetings, inform new members of their election, keep a list of all State Leagues belonging to the National League, and of all Individual Members, and conduct the correspondence of the League. She shall have custody of all books, papers and pamphlets of the League, and take charge of such distribution of them as the Executive Committee may decide, and shall perform all duties usually appertaining to the office.

Sec. 4. *Treasurer*—The Treasurer shall hold all funds of the League, and shall deposit the same, in the name of the League, in such bank or trust company as the Executive Board shall direct. He shall pay out money only by check and as directed by the Executive Committee. He shall keep a correct account of all money received and expended, render reports of the condition of the treasury at the meetings of the Executive Board, and make a full audited report of the financial condition of the League at the annual meeting. The Treasurer shall be ex-officio a member of the Finance Committee.

ARTICLE II

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Section 1. Standing Committees shall be established at an annual meeting by a vote of the Council, upon recommendation by the Executive Committee adopted not later than the January meeting preceding.

Sec. 2. The Chairmen of all Standing Committees shall be appointed by the President, their term of office to continue until such time as a successor can be appointed, each Chairman to form his own committee, subject to the approval of the President.

1—*Committee on Finance.* The Committee on Finance shall have charge of the finances of the League, shall secure donations, make suggestions as to the possible ways of obtaining funds, and do all in its power to add to the financial support of the League. The Chairman shall prepare a budget for the year, in conference with the General Secretary and Treasurer, which shall be presented at the annual meeting.

2—*Committee on Label.* The Committee on Label shall investigate all applications for the National Consumers' League label, and report to the Executive Committee how far each applicant complies with the standards maintained by the League.

3—*Committee on International Relations.* The Committee on International Relations shall keep informed of all work along the lines of the Consumers' League done in other countries; shall correspond with the officials or those interested in the work in other countries, to gain an interchange of ideas and methods of work; also to bring about, so far as possible, co-operation between organizations in all countries of the world interested in the objects of the Consumers' League. It shall study international aspects of the work, and endeavor to bring into closer touch the various European and American Leagues.

4—*Committee on Legislation and Legal Defence of Labor Laws.* The Committee on Legislation shall keep informed and report to the Executive Committee all legislation concerning the objects in which the National Consumers' League is interested; also all bills in any way affecting industrial conditions which are liable to come before the legislatures. They shall further be empowered (subject to the approval of the Executive Committee) to draft bills or seek legislation in any way helpful to the work of the National Consumers' League, and shall assist in the defense of the laws by supplying additional legal counsel or other assistance.

5—*Committee on Publications.* The Committee on Publications shall have charge of the printing of all reports of the National Consumers' League and all other leaflets or literature which the Executive Committee decide to have published. It shall have pub-

lished in magazines and newspapers, whenever practicable, articles relating to the work of the League.

6—*Committee on Lecturers.* The Committee on Lecturers shall arrange meetings to be held in the interest of the League; shall secure speakers, who will go about from place to place and explain the principles, objects and aims of the National Consumers' League; also, as far as possible, interest people in the formation of new Leagues.

7—*Committee on Exhibits.* The Committee on Exhibits shall collect and administer an exhibit in the interest of the Consumers' League.

ARTICLE III

BRANCHES.

Branches of the National Consumers' League may be formed in any State or Territory of the United States. Each Branch shall be called a State or Territorial League, and shall control its own funds, elect its own officers, fix its own fees and dues, and manage its own affairs. Each State or Territorial Branch is allowed to have two representatives on the Executive Committee. Each State or Territorial Branch shall be represented at the annual meeting of the Council by the President and one delegate at large or by their alternates, and by delegates from each Individual League in proportion to its membership—one delegate for Leagues numbering one hundred or less, and an additional delegate for every additional one hundred members.

ARTICLE IV

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting, as described in Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution, shall be held, as far as possible, in the East, South and West in rotation.

ARTICLE V

AMENDMENTS.

These By-Laws may be amended at any regular or special meeting of the League by a majority vote of the members present, provided that the intended amendment shall have been previously approved by the Executive Committee and that notice of the proposed amendment shall have been appended to the call for the meeting at which such amendment is to be acted upon.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE COUNCIL.

The twelfth annual session of the Council of the National Consumers' League was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on February 8 at 10 a. m., the President, Mr. John Graham Brooks, in the chair. Roll call showed seven states represented, as follows:

Connecticut—Mrs. Phillips.

Massachusetts—Miss Wiggin, Mrs. Brooks.

New Jersey—Mrs. Cushing.

New York—Mrs. Nathan, Miss Kendall, Miss Perkins, Miss Stokes, Miss Sanford, Miss Goldmark.

Ohio—Miss Jones, Mrs. Lotz, Mrs. Bassett, Miss McKenney.

Pennsylvania—Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Askin, Miss Sanville, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Scully, Mrs. Wile.

Minnesota—Rev. John A. Ryan.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted.

The General Secretary presented her report, which was accepted.

The report of the Label Committee was given by Miss Wiggin, Chairman, and accepted.

In the absence of Mr. McLean, Chairman, the report of the International Committee was read by Miss Goldmark, and accepted.

Mrs. Nathan moved that the Council of the National Consumers' League send greetings and congratulations to Mme. Brunhes. Carried.

Miss Sanford moved that in view of the progress made in Germany, greetings be sent to the German League. Carried.

Miss Sanville moved that Mr. McLean's report be brought up to date and printed. Mrs. Nathan amended by moving that the report be printed in the Annual Report, and that reprints be made for distribution if deemed advisable by the Publication Committee. Carried as amended.

The report of the Committee on Legislation and Legal Defence of Labor Laws was given by Miss Josephine Goldmark, Secretary, and accepted.

Mrs. Nathan moved that the order of business be changed and resolutions considered. Carried.

Mrs. Nathan moved that:

WHEREAS, The Consumers' League of the City of New York passed a resolution endorsing the movement of the expressmen to obtain a reduction of their working day from thirteen hours to ten hours, the National Consumers' League assembled in Council places itself on record as favoring an eight-hour day, and endorses attempts to reach this standard. Carried.

Miss Sanford moved the adoption of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It has been brought to the attention of the National Consumers' League, that there is at the present time in the National Training School, in the District of Columbia, a child twelve years old under sentence of confinement for five years because convicted of stealing five dollars from a special delivery letter entrusted to him for delivery.

Resolved, That the National Consumers' League at its annual meeting in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on February 8, 1911, protests against the employment of minors under the age of twenty-one years in the delivery of mail, whether such employment be directly by the post office officials or indirectly under contract with local delivery companies. The National Consumers' League affirms the principle that mail matter of all classes should be delivered by adult responsible employees of the Federal Government; and

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to President Taft, to Postmaster General Hitchcock, and to the members of the Committee of Congress on Post Offices and Post Roads; and

Resolved, That the National Consumers' League requests the Committee of Congress on Post Offices and Post Roads to investigate whether there are other minors now undergoing punishment for violation of the postal laws while in the direct or indirect service of the Federal Post Office, and to investigate whether and to what extent minors are employed in such direct or indirect service. Carried.

Miss Sanford moved that the two resolutions offered by the Food Committee be adopted. The resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, The manufacture and sale of adulterated and misbranded malt liquors is a distinct violation of the Food and Drugs Act, and affects not only the financial interest of the barley growers, but also the financial interests of consumers who are subjected to a commercial fraud in buying beers manufactured from glucose, brewing sugars, rice, corn, crude starch, brewing syrups, preservatives, beer color, etc., in place of barley malt, hops and water; and

WHEREAS, Adulterated beers may injure the health of the consumers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Council of the National Consumers' League, protest against this violation of the Food and Drugs Act, and urge upon the Department of Agriculture the necessity of enforcing the Act with regard to the manufacture and sale of adulterated and misbranded malt liquors, thus compelling all brewers to label their products truthfully, thereby following the instructions of the United States Brewers' Association; and be it further

Resolved, That we give all the publicity possible to this resolution so that consumers may be enlightened as to the facts. Carried.

WHEREAS, Food Inspection Decision 113 and the decision as to the labeling of a certain brand of whiskey (F. I. D. 127) as handed down by Attorney General Wickersham, discredit all food standards by ignoring the standards set for spirituous liquors by the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments at the Mackinac Convention, when the report on Food Standards was unanimously adopted; and

WHEREAS, These standards are of the utmost importance in defining what are the essential characteristics of foods produced and sold in America or imported chiefly for Americans; and

WHEREAS, Food Inspection Decision 113 and Decision 127, permit the addition of neutral spirits (which the most eminent food chemists have decided is an unlike substance to whiskey) and further permit the product to be colored with burnt sugar, and whereas, the above named decisions dismiss from the labels the restraining words, "imitation," "compound" or "blend," as defined by the Pure Food Law, thereby opening the door for a return of all the evils of the adulteration of foods, drugs, liquors and medicines, which were in process of being checked through the operation of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, followed by the opinion of President Roosevelt and Attorney General Bonaparte, and upon the findings of Federal Judges Robb, Thompson and Humphrey, that whiskey and neutral spirits are unlike substances, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we protest against Food Inspection Decision 113 and 127, on account of the serious effect these two decisions will have upon the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act and ask the State Food officials, members of the Consumers' Leagues, members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and all other affiliated bodies to co-operate with us in sending letters of protest to President Taft, to members of Congress and to the press of the United States, urging the necessity of amending the Food and Drugs Act at the coming session of Congress so that the peril threatened by the permitted violation of the Food and Drugs Act may be averted and consumers again have the protection from the evils of adulterated foods, drugs, liquors and medicines. Carried.

Mrs. Nathan moved that, the cost of living being so high, affecting the necessities of life, the National Consumers' League

calls upon President Taft to call a special session of Congress to consider a downward revision of the tariff. Lost.

Mrs. Nathan presented the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The National Consumers' League recognizes the physical necessity of rest for working women, be it

Resolved, That the League endorses the movement to secure a law limiting the days on which women may work in factories, mercantile establishments, telephone and telegraph offices, and other places of business to six in any one week.

WHEREAS, The National Consumers' League recognizes the fact that women employed in laundries connected with hotels and hospitals are exposed to the same risks as in other industrial establishments, therefore be it

Resolved, That the League endorses the movement to place these laundries under the provisions of the labor law.

WHEREAS, The National Consumers' League recognizes the difficulties which have been encountered in enforcing the labor law in cannery establishments, therefore be it

Resolved, That the League endorses the movement to extend the protection of the labor laws to all women and children in canneries. Carried.

Miss Kendall moved that the Council recommend that each State League be asked to prepare an exhibit for itself which it may interchange with other states, with the purpose of ultimately forming a National Consumers' League Exhibit. Carried.

The report of the Food Committee was read by Mrs. Phillips and accepted.

Miss Wiggin spoke at length on the following resolution presented by the Label Committee:

That the factories on our recommended list be notified that hereafter the wage paid will be considered in retaining or admitting factories to the list, and that for this purpose the pay rolls must be accessible to our inspector. Carried.

The Nominating Committee, composed of Professor Jacob Hollander, of Maryland, Chairman; Miss Cornelia Bradford, New Jersey; Miss Emily Bissell, Delaware, presented a tentative ticket. Other nominations were asked for. As Mrs. Frederick Howe does not now reside in Ohio, Miss Myrta L. Jones was nominated as Vice-President from Ohio. The Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the list of officers as presented, and they were duly declared elected. (See List of Officers, page 1.)

On motion the Council adjourned.

At the evening meeting the following resolutions were presented by Mrs. Nathan and carried unanimously:

Resolved, That the National Consumers' League recommend to the various Leagues the adoption of an annual "Consumers' League Week End." This shall be the week end immediately preceding Thanksgiving Day in November of each year.

Resolved, That the League shall call upon the clergy to preach at that time on the work of the Consumers' League, in the synagogues on Saturday, and in the churches on Sunday, and the League shall request the principals of schools to explain the aims of the League to the school children on the Monday following.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

The year 1910-11 has been the most cheering one in the history of the National Consumers' League. The early closing campaign reduced the Christmas cruelties more successfully than they have been reduced in any year since Christmas became the greatest of commercial holidays. The "Shop Early" campaign was carried on in nearly one hundred cities. Cartoonists, editors, preachers, schools and clubs cooperated with the Consumers' League on a greater scale than ever before. Most helpful of all was the Survey, which opened the campaign among editors months in advance, and carried it through with zeal and skill.

Two States have enacted an eight hours law for women of all ages in industry—Washington and California. Two others have enacted nine hours laws—Utah and Missouri. The Supreme Court of Michigan has sustained as constitutional the new law restricting to 54 in one week the working hours of women in that State. So important is this decision that its text is given in full elsewhere in this report.

Cases have arisen in Nebraska involving the constitutionality of the statute, which by implication fixes ten o'clock at night as the closing hour for the work of women. These cases seem certain to be appealed, and to lead to judicial decisions of courts of last resort as to the power of American states, under the federal constitution, to give to working women that protection which fourteen nations of Europe have bound themselves by treaty to afford to working women.

The eight hours day for children in industry is now in force in the following States: Arizona, Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, and boys under 16 years old have been banished from glass works at night in New Jersey by the law enacted last year and taking effect 1911. A new law passed with an emergency clause, has likewise banished boys under 16 from glass works in Indiana. Four out of the seven great glass manufacturing

States—New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—have thus stopped the work of boys at night in that industry. The task remains of banishing boys from night labor in glass works in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia.

In achieving all these gains, members of Consumers' Leagues have taken an active part, and the defense of labor legislation affecting working women and children is particularly and peculiarly our task.

There is now pending before the Legislature of New York a bill for a State Commission to investigate the conditions of manufacture in tenements in New York City, Buffalo and Rochester. This bill is backed by the Child Labor Committees, State and National; the Consumers' Leagues, State and National, and the Hughes Commission on Distribution of Population. It is the hope of these organizations that the proposed State Commission may collect a mass of information such that future legislation forbidding tenement house manufacture will not share the fate of the law of 1887, which led to the notorious decision of the Court of Appeals *in re Jacobs*, saddling the sweating system upon New York City for the last quarter century. The photographs illustrating this report are taken from a series of one hundred made by Lewis Hine for the National Consumers' League. They have contributed towards arousing the interest thus far shown by Governor Dix and the Legislature in the Tenement House Commission bill.

For the successful accomplishment of an important part of the program of the National Consumers' League, there is needed a campaign extending from Louisiana (where Miss Jean Gordon is our vice-president in New Orleans) to Maine against the sub-normal condition of the cotton industry with its long hours, low wages, child labor, illiteracy and endemic tuberculosis. In all the States dominated by the cotton industry from Louisiana to Maine, there is not one cotton mill which gives its children the eight hours day, or one State which has an eight hours law for either women or children. These States offer an inviting field for renewed effort for the organization of Consumers' Leagues, where such do not exist, and for legislative effort throughout this territory.

New and promising Consumers' Leagues have been started in Indiana and in Belgium. They appear for the first time in the directory.

MEETINGS.

Since the last annual meeting on March 1st, 1910, the Secretary has attended, in the interest of the League, ninety-four meetings in the District of Columbia and eleven states: Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. The places and dates of these meetings were as follows:

1910.

- March 4—Duluth, Minn., Public meeting.
 6—St. Paul, Minn., St. Paul Institute.
 8—Minneapolis, Minn., Public meeting.
 9—Oshkosh, Wis., Congregational Church.
 10—Oshkosh, Wis., State Normal School.
 Sheboygan, Wis., Public meeting.
 13—Madison, Wis., Public meeting.
 University of Wisconsin students' meeting.
 17—New York City, Academy of Medicine.
 18—Jersey City, N. J., Consumers' League.
 28—Geneva, N. Y., Parlor meeting.
- April 1—New York City, Teachers' College, Columbia University.
 4—Utica, N. Y., Public meeting.
 5—Cranford, N. J., Public meeting.
 8—New York City, Teachers' College, Columbia University.
 19—New York City, School of Philanthropy.
 20—Hartford, Conn., Public meeting.
 23—Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Vassar College.
 30—Providence, R. I., Public meeting.
- May 5—Brooklyn, N. Y., County W. C. T. U.
 New York City, The Present Problem Dinner
 17—Elmira, N. Y., Public meeting.
 18—Columbus, Ohio, Parlor meeting.
 Meeting with students of Ohio State University.
- 20 }
 21 } St. Louis, Mo., National Conference of Charities and Correc-
 22 } tions.
 23—St. Louis, Mo., Meeting, St. Louis Consumers' League.
 24—St. Louis, Mo., Morning Session of the National Conference.
 30—Briarcliff, N. Y., Mrs. Dow's School.
- June 2—Albany, N. Y., Hearing Senate and House.
 6 }
 8 } New York City, Hearing Commission on Congestion of
 9 } Population.

- June 16—New York City, Parlor meeting, home of Mrs. Raymond Browne.
- 27—New York City, Visiting Nurses Association.
- 28 }
29 } Sagamore, Mass., Sociological Conference.
30 }
- July 1—Worcester, Mass., Dr. Stanley Hall's Child Conference.
- October 24—Minneapolis, Minn., Luncheon meeting of the State Child Labor Committee.
- 25—Minneapolis, Minn., State Suffrage Association annual public meeting.
- 26—St. Paul, Minn., Institute of Arts and Sciences.
- 28—Cleveland, Ohio, Public School Center.
- 29—Cleveland, Ohio, Consumers' League meeting at Alta House.
- 31—Cleveland, Ohio, Public School Center.
- November 1—Cleveland, Ohio, Adelbert College.
Cleveland Ohio, Girls' School.
Cleveland, Ohio, Public School Center.
- 3—Cleveland, Ohio, Public School Center.
- 4—Cleveland Ohio, Women's College.
Cleveland, Ohio, Public School Center.
- 7—Buffalo, N. Y., Consumers' League public meeting.
- 9—Brooklyn, N. Y., Pratt Institute (League started).
- 10—New York City, State Branch Association for Labor Legislation annual meeting.
- 13—Norwalk, Conn., Dr. Macfarland's Church.
- 15 }
16 } Rochester, N. Y., State Conference of Charities.
- 17—Newark, N. J., State Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- 20—Boston, Mass., 1915, Faneuil Hall, mass meeting.
- 22 }
23 } Boston, Mass., School for Social Workers.
- 27—New York City, Manhattan Congregational Church.
- 29—New York City, Astoria Parents' and Teachers' Alliance
- 30—Summit, N. J., Women's Club.
- December 1—New York City, Earl Hall, Columbia University.
- 5—Baltimore, Md., Consumers' League public meeting, Mr. Charles Bonaparte presiding.
- 6—New York City, State Commission on Distribution of Population (appointed by Governor Hughes).
National Child Labor Committee.
- 7—Cambridge, Mass., Harvard students.
- 9—New York City, Harlem Liberal Alliance.
- 11—Stamford, Conn., Church, Sunday evening service
- 14—New York City, National Training School for Secretaries,
Y. W. C. A.
- 15—New York City, School of Philanthropy.

December ²⁶ }
 ²⁷ } St. Louis, Mo., American Association for Labor Legislation.

1911.

- January 1—Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr Brundage's Church.
 3—New York City, State Commission on Distribution of Population.
 8—Brooklyn, N. Y., Kaplan School.
 9—Washington, D. C., Congressional Club.
 Washington, D. C., Public meeting.
 15—Braintree, Mass., Public meeting.
 16—New York City, State Commission on Distribution of Population.
 New York City, School of Philanthropy.
 New York City, Indiana Women's Club.
 18—Philadelphia, Pa., Consumers' League, annual meeting.
 23—New York City, School of Philanthropy.
 30—New York City, Junior League.
 New York City, New York State Consumers' League, annual meeting.
- February 1—New York City, New York Child Welfare Exhibit.
 3 } Buffalo, N. Y., Four meetings arranged by Buffalo Consumers'
 4 } League.
 5—Rochester, N. Y., Labor Forum.

FUTURE MEETINGS

The Secretary has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Standards of Living and Labor of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections which will meet in Boston, June 7th to 14th. Her report will deal with Minimum Wage Boards and will be delivered at the evening meeting, in Ford Hall, on June 8th, when Mr. Louis D. Brandeis will speak on Standards of Provision for Old Age, and Miss Jane Addams on Standards of Industrial Education. At a morning session, Miss Josephine C. Goldmark will speak on Standard Working Hours.

The Secretary has also been made Chairman of the Committee on Children of the New York State Conference of Charities, which will meet in Watertown, in October next.

REPORT OF THE LABEL COMMITTEE

During the year the use of the Consumers' League label has been awarded to three applicants, viz: The Lincoln Manufacturing Company, Boston; The Baldwin Garment Company, Holyoke; The Royal Manufacturing Company, Boston. These awards are all to factories in Massachusetts, because the rigid law relating to the working hours of women has there maintained our standard in this respect, and also because the Consumers' League of Massachusetts concentrates its attention more closely upon the label than does any other League.

The most important development in regard to the label was the opening on February 4, 1911, of the Label Shop at 4 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City. It is conducted by an incorporated stock company formed for the purpose of bringing together in one place all the varieties of articles bearing the Consumers' League label and the Trade Union label. Here the purchaser may buy underwear at all prices, tub and lingerie dresses, silk waists, chiffon jumpers, shirtwaists (tailored and lingerie), kimonos, bathing suits, petticoats (silk and cotton), garters, etc., with the assurance that every article is made under fair conditions for the workers.

The two disastrous fires within the past few months in factories in Newark and New York have emphasized the dangers from fire in many manufacturing establishments, and this Committee has passed a resolution urging manufacturers who use our label to have a fire drill at least once a month. Several manufacturers have already instituted fire drills, and Mr. Wolf, who has a drill each week, can now empty the loft where 150 are employed in fifty seconds.

MANUFACTURERS AUTHORIZED TO USE THE LABEL.

Illinois—

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, underwear, medium and fine.
George Lewis, Chicago, women's cloaks.
A. Roth, Chicago, dressing sacques.

Maine—

The C. F. Hathaway Company, Waterville, fine underwear.

Maryland—

Mendels Bros., Baltimore, wrappers, kimonos, house suits and waists.
E. Pohl & Co., Baltimore, corsets.

Massachusetts—

Baldwin Garment Company, Holyoke, patented kitchen aprons.
George G. Bean, Winchester and Quincy, skirts, petticoats, kimonos
house dresses, aprons and dressing sacques.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, petticoats.

W. H. Burns Company, Worcester, fine underwear (women's and children's).

Clark Manufacturing Company, Boston, skirt and stocking supporters.

Columbia Bathing Suit Company, Boston and Gloucester, bathing and gymnasium suits.

Continental Waist Company, Boston, ladies' silk and lace waists.

Dean & Bloom, Boston, ladies' and misses' cloth and wash dresses.

Elliott Manufacturing Company, Boston, shirtwaists and petticoats.

Fairmount Underwear Company, Hyde Park, underwear, cheap and medium.

Davis Frank, Boston, underwear, medium and fine.

The George Frost Manufacturing Company, Boston, skirt and stocking supporters.

The German Embroidery Company, Boston, doing work for the Continental Waist Company.

Holden-Graves Company, Boston and Gloucester, aprons, tea gowns and wash suits.

Green & Green, Worcester, fine underwear.

C. F. Hovey & Co., Boston, for order work in their own work-rooms.

A. Israel, Worcester, underwear, skirts, flannelette gowns.

Mrs. M. E. Kelsey, Boston, Bostonia petticoats.

Lester, Mintz & Co., Boston, petticoats.

Lincoln Manufacturing Company, Boston, petticoats and ladies' underwear.

Priscilla Underwear Company, Springfield, underwear (women's and Natick Undermuslin Company, children's).

Meyer Rosenfeld, Boston and Quincy, wrappers, dressing sacques, shirtwaist suits.

Royal Manufacturing Company, Boston, silk petticoats.

Royal Manufacturing Company, Gloucester, ladies' and misses' wash dresses.

R. H. Sircom & Co., Melrose, petticoats.

Superior Manufacturing Company, Boston, "Boston Silk Petticoat."

Westboro Underwear Company, Westboro, underwear, cheap and medium.

Whitall Underwear Company, Lowell, underwear, medium and fine.

Michigan—

W. H. Allen Company, Detroit, underwear.

Jackson Corset Company, Jackson, corsets.

J. W. Knapp Company, Lansing, gymnasium suits.

A. Krolak & Co., Detroit, dressing sacques, kimonos.

McGee Brothers Company, Jackson, petticoats.

Standard Underwear Company, Jackson and Grand Rapids, fine underwear.

New Hampshire—

Ideal Manufacturing Company, Tilton, wrappers, skirts and waists.

New Jersey—

Henry A. Dix & Sons Company, Somerville, Millville, Carmel and Bridgeton, wrappers, dressing jackets.

New York—

Abramowitz & Brill, New York City, ladies' underwear.

Columbia Skirt Company, Gillette Skirt Company, New York Skirt Company,	}	Cortand, petticoats.
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Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse, underwear.

Henry A. Dix & Sons Company, New York City, women's and misses' tub dresses.

M. Wilber Dyer Company, New York City, ladies' underwear.

Elmira Skirt Company, Elmira, petticoats.

Gilbert Manufacturing Company, New York City, petticoats.

Maretta Garment Company, New York City, fine underwear.

Poughkeepsie Queen Undermuslins Company, Poughkeepsie, undermuslins.

The Wade Company, New York City, corsets.

The Wolf Company, New York City, underwear.

Ohio—

Miss Antoinette Rouland, Cleveland, aprons.

Pennsylvania—

Middendorf Bros., Philadelphia, fine underwear.

A. L. Samuels, Philadelphia, petticoats.

J. B. Sheppard & Sons, Philadelphia, for order work in their own work-rooms.

Rhode Island—

W. H. Anderson & Co., Providence, underwear.

The Keach & Brown Company, Valley Falls, fine underwear, curtains.

Vermont—

Brandon Garment Company, Brandon, wrappers.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Chester, wrappers, house dresses, waists, etc.

Richmond Underwear Company, Richmond, children's drawers and waists.

Wisconsin—

Leona Garment Company, La Crosse, three-piece undergarments.

Oshkosh Muslin Underwear Company, Oshkosh, underwear, all grades.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION AND THE LEGAL DEFENSE OF LABOR LAWS

By the Secretary, MISS JOSEPHINE GOLDMARK.

Three years ago, when this Committee began its special work of assisting the defense of women's labor laws in the courts, the prospects for such legislation looked dark. A legal eight hours day seemed in the remote future. Even the ten hours day was on sufferance. The Supreme Court of Illinois had said that working women did not need and could not have legal protection from overwork. The effect of that decision persisted for thirteen years, paralyzing action in all the states. In January, 1908, the United States Supreme Court changed the atmosphere by asserting the right of states to protect the health and welfare of working women, by limiting their hours of labor. Within the next two years, the highest courts of three states, Illinois, Michigan, and Louisiana, followed suit. The effect has been electrical.

During the first three months of 1911, two states have passed eight hour laws: California and Washington. Two states have passed nine hour laws: Missouri and Utah. Three of these states (California, Missouri and Utah) had previously had no laws whatever protecting adult women from overwork, except in mines.

The text of some of these laws is not yet available. The California law includes all women "employed in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel, or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office, or by any express or transportation company." Small wonder that an eye witness reports the bill the "hardest fought of the session!"

The opposition of the laundry, hotel, restaurant, and fruit growing interests was especially strong, and to the great regret of the bill's defenders an important exemption had to be conceded in order to save the rest of the measure. This provides that the limitation of working hours "shall not apply to nor affect the harvesting, curing, canning, or drying any variety of perishable fruit or vegetable."

Considering the large number of women employed in the canneries and the long duration of the canning season in California, this exemption is particularly bad. Yet the skill and energy shown, in and out of the legislature, by the defenders of the eight hours bill, led by Miss Maud Younger, suggest that at another session the women employed in the canneries will at least be partially protected by some limitation of their working hours.

The same interests which procured an exemption of the law in California were successful in Washington also. Fruit and fish canning establishments are exempted, but it is especially provided that if this exemption should be held unconstitutional by the courts, the exempted industries shall be included in the scope of the law.

The Missouri law includes women employed in factories, stores, and laundries.

Delaware also for the first time passed a law governing women's hours of labor. Employment was restricted to ten hours in one day, and sixty hours in one week, and was forbidden after 10 P. M., except in certain specified industries. It included women employed in many workplaces, following almost exactly the wording of the District of Columbia Women's Bill.

Unhappily Governor Pennewill vetoed the bill. A more enlightened governor will doubtless in the near future sign a bill embodying these principles.

In the United States, the principle of prohibiting women's nightwork has not yet been sustained by the courts. Within the next few months this important issue is to be decided in Nebraska.

The Nebraska law prohibiting employment of women after 10 P. M. has been attacked as unconstitutional, and the case is pending in the District Court of Omaha.

The Committee on Legislation and the Legal Defense of Labor Laws has been at considerable pains to bring this important case to the attention of the leading citizens of Nebraska, the press, the women's club and civic associations, so as to awaken wide public interest in this issue. The only other states which have hitherto prohibited women's nightwork are Massachusetts and Indiana. This is a startling fact, in view of the international convention of 1906, in which the fourteen civilized nations of Europe agreed to abolish women's nightwork.

Other important bills are still pending in other state legislatures: in Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin.

A bill regulating women's hours of labor in the District of Columbia was drawn by the Secretary of this Committee. Senator La Follette has introduced it into Congress. It is given in full following this report, and is recommended for the special consideration of Consumers' Leagues in states where legislatures will be in session next winter.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 3, 1911.

Mr. La Follette (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A BILL

To regulate the employment of females in the District of Columbia.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no female shall be employed or permitted to work in any mill, manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile, or printing establishment, bakery, warehouse, workshop, clothing,

dressmaking, or millinery establishment, or in any place where the manufacture of any kind of goods is carried on, or where any goods are prepared for manufacturing, or where any retail goods are sold or distributed, or in any laundry, hotel, or restaurant, or office, or by any express or transportation company, or in the transmission or distribution of telegraph or telephone messages, or any other messages or merchandise, more than ten hours in any one day, or more than six days or sixty hours in any one week, and not before seven o'clock in the morning nor after ten o'clock in the evening of any one day.

Sec. 2. That no female under eighteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in or in connection with any of the aforesaid establishments or occupations more than eight hours in any one day or more than six days or forty-eight hours in any one week, and not before the hour of seven o'clock in the morning, nor after the hour of six o'clock in the evening of any one day.

Sec. 3. That no female shall be employed or permitted to work for more than six hours continuously at one time in any of the aforesaid establishments or occupations, in which three or more such persons are employed, without an interval of at least three-quarters of an hour; except that such person may be so employed for not more than six and one-half hours continuously at one time if such employment ends not later than half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, and if she is then dismissed for the remainder of the day.

Sec. 4. That every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room in any mill, manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile, or printing establishment, bakery, warehouse, workshop, clothing, dressmaking, or millinery establishment or laundry, or office, in which any females are employed, a printed notice stating the number of hours' work which are required of them on each day of the week, the hours of beginning and stopping such work, and the hour when the time or times allowed for dinner or other meals begin and end. The printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the inspectors authorized by this act. The employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that stated in the printed notice shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section. The presence of any such persons on the premises at any other hours than those stated in the printed notice shall constitute *prima facie* evidence of the violation of this section.

Sec. 5. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to appoint two inspectors to carry out the purposes of this act, at a compensation not exceeding one thousand two hundred dollars each per annum.

Sec. 6. That inspectors authorized by this act may in the discharge of their duties enter any place, building, or room where any labor is being performed by females, which is affected by the provisions of this chapter, whenever such inspectors may have reasonable cause to believe that any such labor is being performed therein.

Sec. 7. That inspectors authorized by this act shall visit and inspect the establishments and places of employment named in section one as often as practicable, during reasonable hours, and shall cause the provisions of this act to be enforced therein. They shall report any cases of illegal employment, contrary to the provisions of this act, to the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 8. That whoever employs any female or permits any female to be employed in violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be punished for a first offense by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars; for a second offense, by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars; for a third offense, by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF MICHIGAN

OPINION FILED DECEMBER 1, 1910.

Appeal from the Circuit Court for Barry County in Chancery.

WITHEY *et al.* vs. BLOEM *et al.*

Moore J.: The International Seal and Lock Company is a corporation engaged in manufacturing large quantities of seals, which are used by railroad companies and shippers of freight for the purpose of locking the doors of freight cars. Aben E. Johnson is an assistant to the general manager of the factory of said corporation, and the other complainants are women employed by the said corporation in its factory.

The Legislature of 1909 passed an act entitled:

"An act to provide for the creation of a department of labor; to prescribe its powers and duties; to regulate the employment of labor; to make an appropriation for the maintenance of such department and to prescribe penalties for the violation of this act."

Sec. 9 of said act provides, in part, that:

"No female shall be employed in any factory, mill, warehouse, workshop, clothing, dressmaking, millinery establishment, or any place where the manufacture of any kind of goods is carried on, or where any goods are prepared for manufacturing, or in any laundry, store, shop or any other mercantile establishment, for a period longer than an average of nine hours in a day or fifty-four hours in any week nor more than ten hours in any one day; provided, however, that the provisions of this section in relation to the hours of employment shall not apply to nor affect any person engaged in preserving perishable goods in fruit and vegetable canning establishments."

The complainants filed a bill of complaint in chancery asking to have the provisions of Sec. 9 and Sec. 54 of said act held unconstitutional. The defendants filed a demurrer to the bill of complaint. The demurrer was overruled by the trial court for the reason that the proviso in Sec. 9 was class legislation.

The defendants have appealed to this court.

It is not claimed the act is contrary to the provisions of the constitution of this state because Sec. 29 of Article V of the Revised Constitution of the State of Michigan reads as follows:

"The legislature shall have power to enact laws relative to the hours and conditions under which women and children may be employed."

It is claimed as follows: We quote from brief of counsel,

"A. The law violates the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, unless it can be defined as a 'health law'."

"B. The law does not purport to be a 'health' law, or to be passed to meet an emergency and to protect the health of women."

"C. The law, therefore, if sustained on the theory that labor at any employment by women for more than an average of nine hours is harmful, and that a law, so restricting female labor is reasonable exercise of the police power."

"D. The law is, however, void as class legislation, since it discriminates between the various classes of female labor."

Counsel subdivided each of these heads and argued them at length, citing many authorities which they claim apply. It must be conceded at the outset that the courts have differed about the questions involved. The most marked difference, however, is between the earlier decisions and the later ones. In *Bierly on Police Power*, p. 9, it is said, "The police power has been defined to be devoted to the protection of the lives, health and property of citizens and the maintenance of good order. It is the power of the state to make all manner of reasonable laws for the welfare of the commonwealth and the good people thereof."

In *Russell on Police Power*, at page 28, it is said that "the range of legislation with respect to subjects of governmental control in the exercise of the police power has been much extended within the last quarter of a century. The reason for this is obvious. Modern social life has called into being many agencies not heretofore existing." The learned author then gives many instances of its exercise among them in the prevention of diseases, the public health, and concerning hours of labor, and forbidding or regulating contracts for the labor of women and children. The author expresses the opinion "with reference to many of the matters above named, there has been a progressive development of governmental functions and this development is likely to continue with the increased application of science to the business of life."

From what we have quoted from the brief of counsel it is evident that two important questions are presented. First, is the legislation in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States because it interferes with the right to labor and to make contracts in relation thereto? Second, is it class legislation?

In support of the first proposition counsel cite a number of authorities, one of which, *Lochner vs. New York*, 198 U. S. 45, they regard of so much importance that they quote from it at great length in the brief.

A consultation of the opinion shows that the labor law which was before

the court was not legislation in the interest of women or of minors, but applied to all employees of bakeries. The court said of the legislation which was then before it that the limit of the police power was reached and passed and that the case differs widely from *Holden vs. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, and *Jacobson vs. Massachusetts*, 197 U. S. 11.

In the course of the opinion Justice Peckham, speaking for the court, used the following language:

"The general right to make a contract in relation to his business is part of the liberty of the individual protected by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. *Allgeyer vs. Louisiana*, 165 U. S. 578. Under the provision no state can deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The right to purchase or to sell labor is part of the liberty protected by this amendment, unless there are circumstances which exclude the right. There are, however, certain powers, existing in the sovereignty of each state in the Union, somewhat vaguely termed police power, the exact description and limitation of which have not been attempted by the courts. Those powers, broadly stated and without, at present, any attempt at a more specific limitation, relate to the safety, health, morals and general welfare of the public. Both property and liberty are held on such reasonable conditions as may be imposed by the governing power of the state in the exercise of those powers, and with such conditions the Fourteenth Amendment was not designed to interfere. *Mugler vs. Kansas*, 123 U. S. 623; *In re Kemmler*, 136 U. S. 436; *Crowley vs. Christensen*, 137 U. S. 86; *In re Converse*, 137 U. S. 624.

"The state, therefore, has power to prevent the individual from making certain kinds of contracts, and in regard to them the Federal Constitution offers no protection. If the contract be one which the state, in the legitimate exercise of its police power, has the right to prohibit, it is not prevented from prohibiting it by the Fourteenth Amendment."

In *Muller vs. Oregon*, 208 U. S. 412, which involved the construction of a statute relating to the hours of labor of women employed in laundries, Justice Brewer, who wrote the opinion, referred to the case of *Lochner vs. New York*, *supra*, as follows:

"We held in *Lochner vs. New York*, 198 U. S. 45, that a law providing that no laborer shall be required or permitted to work in a bakery more than sixty hours in a week or ten hours in a day was not as to men a legitimate exercise of the police power of the state, but an unreasonable, unnecessary and arbitrary interference with the right and liberty of the individual to contract in relation to his labor, and as such was in conflict with, and void under the Federal Constitution. That decision is invoked by plaintiff in error as decisive of the question before us. But this assumes that the difference between the sexes does not justify a different rule respecting a restriction of the hours of labor."

He also referred to a copious collection of data as to the course of legislation and expressions in relation to the restrictions imposed upon the labor of women and proceeds as follows:

"While there have been but few decisions bearing directly upon the question, the following sustain the constitutionality of such legislation: Commonwealth *vs.* Hamilton Mfg. Co., 120 Massachusetts, 383; *Wenham vs. State*, 65 Nebraska, 394, 400, 406; *State vs. Buchanan*, 29 Washington, 602; *Commonwealth vs. Beatty*, 15 Pa. Sup. Ct. 517; against them is the case of *Ritchie vs. People*, 155 Illinois, 98.

"The legislation and opinions referred to in the margins may not be, technically speaking, authorities, and in them is little or no discussion of the constitutional question presented to us for determination, yet they are significant of a widespread belief that woman's physical structure, and the functions she performs in consequence thereof, justify special legislation restricting or qualifying the conditions under which she should be permitted to toil. Constitutional questions, it is true, are not settled by even a consensus of present public opinion, for it is the peculiar value of a written constitution that it places in unchanging form limitations upon legislative action, and thus gives a permanence and stability to popular government which otherwise would be lacking. At the same time, when a question of fact is debated and debatable, and the extent to which a special constitutional limitation goes is affected by the truth in respect to that fact, a widespread and long continued belief concerning it is worthy of consideration. We take judicial cognizance of all matters of general knowledge.

"It is undoubtedly true, as more than once declared by this court, that the general right to contract in relation to one's business is part of the liberty of the individual, protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution; yet it is equally well settled that this liberty is not absolute and extending to all contracts, and that a state may, without conflicting with the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, restrict in many respects the individual's power of contract. Without stopping to discuss at length the extent to which a state may act in this respect, we refer to the following cases in which the question has been considered: *Allgeyer vs. Louisiana*, 165 U. S. 578; *Holden vs. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366; *Lochner vs. New York*, 198 U. S. 45.

"That woman's physical structure and the performance of maternal functions place her at a disadvantage in the struggle for subsistence is obvious. This is especially true when the burdens of motherhood are upon her. Even when they are not, by abundant testimony of the medical fraternity, continuance for a long time on her feet at work, repeating this from day to day, tends to injurious effects upon the body, and as healthy mothers are essential to vigorous offspring, the physical well-being of woman becomes an object of public interest and care in order to preserve the strength and vigor of the race.

"Still again, history discloses the fact that woman has always been dependent upon man. He established his control at the outset by superior physical strength, and this control in various forms, with diminishing intensity, has continued to the present. As minors, though not to the same extent, she has been looked upon in the courts as needing especial care that

her rights may be preserved. Education was long denied her, and while now the doors of the school room are opened and her opportunities for acquiring knowledge are great, yet even with that and the consequent increase of capacity for business affairs it is still true that in the struggle for subsistence she is not an equal competitor with her brother. Though limitations upon personal and contractual rights may be removed by legislation, there is that in her disposition and habits of life which will operate against a full assertion of those rights. She will still be where some legislation to protect her seems necessary to secure a real equality of right. Doubtless there are individual exceptions, and there are many respects in which she has an advantage over him; but looking at it from the viewpoint of the effort to maintain an independent position in life, she is not upon an equality. Differentiated by these matters from the other sex, she is properly placed in a class by herself, and legislation designed for her protection may be sustained, even when like legislation is not necessary for men and could not be sustained. It is impossible to close one's eyes to the fact that she still looks to her brother and depends upon him. Even though all restrictions on political, personal and contractual rights were taken away, and she stood, so far as statutes are concerned, upon an absolutely equal plane with him, it would still be true that she is so constituted that she will rest upon and look to him for protection; that her physical structure and a proper discharge of her maternal functions—having in view not merely her own health, but the well-being of the race—justify legislation to protect her from the greed as well as the passion of man. The limitations which this statute places upon her contractual powers, upon her right to agree with her employer as to the time she shall labor, are not imposed solely for her benefit, but also largely for the benefit of all. Many words cannot make this plainer. The two sexes differ in structure of body, in the functions to be performed by each, in the amount of physical strength, in the capacity for long continued labor, particularly when done standing, the influence of vigorous health upon the future well-being of the race, the self-reliance which enables one to assert full rights, and in the capacity to maintain the struggle for subsistence. This difference justifies a difference in legislation and upholds that which is designed to compensate for some of the burdens which rest upon her."

In the recent case of *Ritchie & Co. vs. Wayman* (Illinois), 91 N. E. R. 695, the court said:

"The right of the individual to contract with reference to labor is held inviolable under the constitution on the ground that the privilege of contracting with reference to labor is a property right, within the purview of the constitution. *Fraser vs. People*, 141 Ill. 171; 31 N. E. 395; 16 L. R. A. 492. There inhere in the state, however, certain sovereign powers, among which powers is that characterized as the police power, which when broadly stated, is that power of the state which relates to the conservation of the health, morals, and general welfare of the public, and the property rights of the citizen are always held and enjoyed subject to reasonable exercise of the police power by the state. If this statute can be sustained, it must be sustained,

we think, as an exercise of the police power. In *City of Chicago vs. Bowman Dairy Co.*, 234 Ill. 294, 297; 84 N. E. 913, 914, it was said: 'The police power is said to be an attribute of sovereignty and to exist without any reservation in the constitution, and to be founded upon the duty of the state to protect its citizens and to provide for the safety and good order of society.' In *McPherson vs. Village of Chebanse*, 114 Ill. 46, 28 N. E. 454, 55 Am. Rep. 857, an ordinance prohibiting persons from keeping open their places of business in a city or village for the purpose of vending goods, wares, and merchandise on Sunday was sustained as a proper exercise of the police power. In *Booth vs. People*, 186 Ill. 43, 57 N. E. 798, 50 L. R. A. 762, 78 Am. St. Rep. 229. Section 130 of the Criminal Code, which declares grain option contracts to be gambling contracts, was held to be a valid police regulation. In *City of Chicago vs. Gunning System*, 214 Ill. 628, on page 635, 73 N. E. 1,035, on page 1,038 (70 L. R. A. 230), it was said: 'The police power of the state is that inherent or plenary power which enables the state to prohibit all things hurtful to the comfort, safety and welfare of society, and may be termed "the law of overruling necessity." *Town of Lake View vs. Rosehill Cemetery Co.*, 70 Ill., 191 (22 Am. Rep. 71); *Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Co. vs. People*, 105 Ill. 236. Anything which is hurtful to the public interest is subject to the police power and may be restrained or prohibited in the exercise of that power. *Dunne vs. People*, 94 Ill. 120 (34 Am. Rep. 698); *Cole vs. Hall*, 103 Ill. 30; *Harmon vs. City of Chicago*, 110 Ill. 400 (51 Am. Rep. 698). All rights, whether tenable of untenable, are held subject to this police power. *Northwestern Fertilizing Co. vs. Village of Hyde Park*, 70 Ill. 634. In *City of Chicago vs. Bowman Dairy Co.*, *supra*, it was held the regulation of the sale of milk and cream in bottles and glass jars by a city was a proper exercise of the police power, and in the *City of Chicago vs. Schmidinger*, *supra*, that the bread ordinances of the city of Chicago, which fixed the size of loaves and regulated the sale of bread, were a valid exercise of the police power.

"From the examples above referred to, found in adjudicated cases, it will be seen that the police power is a very broad power, and may be applied to the regulation of every property right so far as it may be reasonably necessary for the state to exercise such power to guard the health, morals and general welfare of the public. It is known to all men (and what we know as men we cannot profess to be ignorant of as judges), that woman's physical structure and the performance of maternal functions place her at a great disadvantage in the battle of life; that while a man can work for more than ten hours a day without injury to himself, a woman, especially when the burdens of motherhood are upon her, cannot; that while a man can work standing upon his feet for more than ten hours a day, day after day, without injury to himself, a woman cannot, and that to require a woman to stand upon her feet for more than ten hours a day and perform severe manual labor while thus standing, day after day, has the effect to impair her health, and that as weakly and sickly women cannot be the mothers of vigorous children, it is of the greatest importance to the public that the state take

such measures as may be necessary to protect its women from the consequences induced by long continuous manual labor in those occupations which tend to break them down physically. It would, therefore, seem obvious that legislation which limits the number of hours which women shall be permitted to work to ten hours in a single day, in such employments as are carried on in mechanical establishments, factories and laundries would tend to preserve the health of women and insure the production of vigorous offspring by them, and would directly conduce to the health, morals and general welfare of the public, and that such legislation would fall clearly within the police power of the state. Legislation limiting the number of hours which women shall work in establishments similar to those enumerated in the statute now under consideration to a period of not more than ten hours in any one day has been sustained in *Muller vs. Oregon*, 208 U. S. 412, 28 Sup. Ct. 324, 52 L. Ed. 551; *State vs. Muller*, 48 Ore. 252, 85 Pac. 855, 120 Am. St. Rep. 805; *Wenham vs. State*, 65 Neb. 394, 91 N. W. 421, 58 L. R. A. 825; *Commonwealth vs. Hamilton Manufacturing Co.*, 120 Mass. 383, and *Washington vs. Buchanan*, 29 Wash. 602, 70 Pac. 52, 59 L. R. A. 342, 92 Am. St. Rep. 930."

The case of *Muller vs. Oregon*, *supra*, from which we have quoted at such length, was cited with approval by this court in 153 Mich. 98. For an interesting discussion of one phase of the police power see *People vs. Smith*, 108 Mich. 527.

We think it clear that according to the great weight of modern authority the provisions of the law are not unconstitutional.

Second, Is the law class legislation? Counsel contend. We quote from the brief:

"Section 9 of this act in question provides among other things as follows:

"Provided, however, that the provisions of this act in relation to the hours of employment shall not apply to or effect any person engaged in preserving perishable goods in fruit and vegetable canning establishments.

"It is our contention that this exception makes the entire section of the act unconstitutional and void, and is class legislation. Under this exception women may engage their services any number of hours in preserving perishable goods, fruits, vegetables and may work in canning establishments ten, twelve or as many hours as they see fit to contract their services for.

"Solicitors for defendants contend that this bill, and especially Section 9, is a health regulation. That by virtue of the police power the legislature has the right to pass such laws as in their judgment are calculated to preserve the health of the women of the state.

"This exception of the statute entirely abrogates this theory. The legislature by injecting such an exception into the statute, satisfy us that they were not looking to the health of the women but rather the preservation of fruits and vegetables. It is purely the spirit of commercialism without any thought of the health of the women or the number of hours that they shall be employed; in other words, that the provision means simply this, that in order to protect the commercial interests of that class of citizens who are engaged in preserving perishable goods and who invested their money in

canning establishments, may work women any number of hours in order that their profits may be increased and their business not interfered with. If this is not class legislation, we can scarcely conceive what class legislation means."

In the seventh edition of Cooley on Constitutional Limitations, p. 554, the following language is used:

"Laws public in their object may, unless express constitutional provision forbids, be either general or local in their application; they may embrace many subjects or one, and they may extend to all citizens, or be confined to particular classes, as minors or married women, bankers or traders, and the like. The authority that legislates for the state at large must determine whether particular rules shall extend to the whole state and all its citizens, or, on the other hand, to a subdivision of the state or a single class of its citizens only. The circumstances of a particular locality, or the prevailing public sentiment in that section of the state, may require or make acceptable different police regulations from those demanded in another, or call for different taxation, and a different application of the public moneys. The legislature may, therefore, prescribe or authorize different laws of police, allow the right of eminent domain to be exercised in different cases and through different agencies, and prescribe peculiar restrictions upon taxation in each distinct municipality, provided the state constitution does not forbid. These discriminations are made constantly; and the fact that the laws are of local or special operation only is not supposed to render them obnoxious in principle. The legislature may also deem it desirable to prescribe peculiar rules for the several occupations, and to establish distinctions in the rights, obligations, duties and capacities of citizens. The business of common carriers, for instance, or of bankers, may require special statutory regulations for the general benefit, and it may be matter of public policy to give laborers in one business a specific lien for their wages, when it would be impracticable or impolitic to do the same for persons engaged in some other employments. If the laws be otherwise unobjectionable, all that can be required in these cases is, that they be general in their application to the class or locality to which they apply; and they are then public in character, and of their propriety and policy the legislature must judge."

In *Spurr vs. Travis*, 145 Mich. 721, the "sales in bulk act," so-called, was attacked upon the ground of being class legislation and it was there held that it was not class legislation, though its operation was limited to merchants and to those merchants who owe no debts.

The case of *Mt. Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Co. vs. Insurance Co.*, 75 Atlantic R. 105, is directly in point. In this case the statute forbids the employment of children under twelve years of age in the mills and factories of the state "other than the establishments for manufacturing canned goods," it was held that the legislation was not class legislation.

In the case of *Ritchie & Co. vs. Wayman*, 91 N. E. R. 695, from which we have already quoted, it was argued that the statute was class legislation. The court decided it was not open to that objection. Some of the language used in the opinion is as follows:

"It is next contended that the act in question is special legislation in this: First, that it singles out the business of those persons who are conducting mechanical establishments or factories or laundries and prohibits the employment of females in those establishments for a longer time than ten hours in any one day, while other establishments engaged in substantially the same business are permitted to employ females any number of hours in one day; second, that it has the effect to divide men and women into classes; and third, that after women have been set aside as a class, to then divide women into two classes—that is, that women who work in mechanical establishments or factories or laundries are only permitted to work ten hours in any one day, and that women who are not employed in mechanical establishments, factories, or laundries are permitted to work any number of hours in any one day—is special and class legislation, and unconstitutional and void.

"The business places which are enumerated by the statute—that is, mechanical establishments, factories, and laundries—form a class by themselves, and differ from mercantile establishments, hotels, restaurants, etc., in this: That the product of those establishments enumerated in the statute is largely produced by machinery, or the employees of such establishments work with machinery, or the pace at which the employees work in such establishments is set by other employees who work with machinery. It would seem, therefore, that the legislature has not arbitrarily carved out a class of establishments in which women whose time of employment is limited to ten hours a day are to work, but that the line of demarcation between the establishments to which the ten hour limit applies, and those to which it does not apply, is clearly defined. In *Hawthorn vs. People*, 109 Ill. 302, 311 (50 Am. St. Rep. 610), the court said: 'It (the statute) embraces all persons in the state similarly engaged. If all laws were held unconstitutional because they did not embrace all persons, few would stand the test. * * * A law is general, not because it embraces all of the governed, but that it may, from its terms, when many are embraced in its provisions, and all others may be when they occupy the position of those who are embraced.' In *Gundling vs. City of Chicago*, 176 Ill. 340, 52 N. E. 44, 48 L. R. A. 230, it was held that the city might regulate the sale of cigarettes and that the law was not special legislation by reason of the fact that it did not require a license of all persons who sold tobacco in the city. In *City of Chicago vs. Bowman Dairy Co.*, *supra*, it was held that the city might regulate the sale of milk and cream in bottles or glass jars without the ordinance being subject to the objection of being special legislation because all persons who sold milk or cream in the city did not fall within the terms of the ordinance. We do not think the statute objectionable on the ground that it amounts to special legislation.

* * * * *

"As to the third objection, that women by the act are divided into two classes—that is, those whose service is limited to a ten-hour day and those whose service is not limited—we have also already suggested the answer to this contention, namely, that those women whose service is limited to a ten-hour day work in establishments whose products are produced by machinery,

or whose employees work with machinery, or the pace at which such employees work is set by other employees who work with machinery. We think that women thus situated, while at work are under a pressure and spur which is much more likely to drive them to over-exertion when exhausted by long continued effort, and thereby to impair their health, than are their more favored sisters likely to be driven, who are engaged in an employment which is not forced at all times up to the limit of production by the agencies of steam, electricity, or other motive power when applied to machinery. There is, therefore, we think, an obvious and clear distinction between the two classes of women when working in the class of employment covered by the statute and in other vocations of life, by reason of their environment when at work. It is well settled that legislation which applies only to a certain class of citizens is not, under all circumstances, class legislation. A law that is made applicable to only one class of citizens, however, must be based upon some substantial difference between the situation of that class and other individuals to which it does not apply. Here, we think that substantial difference exists. *Harding vs. People*, 160 Ill. 459, 43 N. E. 624, 32 L. R. A. 445, 52 Am. St. Rep. 344; *Gillespie vs. People*, 188 Ill. 176, 58 N. E. 1,007, 52 L. R. A. 283, 80 Am. St. Rep. 176; *Horwich vs. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Co.*, 205 Ill. 497, 68 N. E. 938, 98 Am. St. Rep. 254; *Starne vs. People*, 222 Ill. 189, 78 N. E. 61, 113 Am. St. Rep. 389; *Jones vs. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co.*, 231 Ill. 302, 83 N. E. 215, 121 Am. St. Rep. 313. We therefore conclude the act now under consideration is not subject to the objection that it is class legislation because it does not apply to all women who perform manual labor."

See also 9 Michigan Law Review, p. 44.

If legislation which applies to one calling only, pursued by women, is not class legislation, it is difficult to see how legislation which applies to many callings pursued by women can be said to be class legislation because it does not apply to all callings pursued by her. We conclude the legislation is not unconstitutional, and that it is not class legislation. The decree of the lower court is reversed and one may be entered here dismissing the bill of complaint with costs of both courts.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

By the Chairman, MR. FRANCIS MCLEAN.

France.

The Consumers' League in France has become more than a Paris League. There are in France eighteen sectional Leagues, including the Paris one. The principal cities outside of Paris are Toulouse, Reims, Lyons, Marseilles, Nice, Dijon and Grenoble. It should be noted also that the League in Switzerland has seven sections.

Madame Brunhes writes regarding Paris:

"You have asked me what is being done at present by the Consumers' League of France. Progress has been made along various lines; it consists not only in the number, but also in the quality of members. We have never tried to get the highest possible number of members, but above all, we have tried to enrol people who are really active and who are trying to aid us by their voluntary efforts. Now that the selection is formed, the questions multiply, for methodic and serious inquiries bring exact results.

"Progress is seen in the organization of different sections. Eighteen sections flourish, and are working, each developing its own particular initiative, but uniting at a common center.

"Our main object is not to increase the number of our branch offices rapidly. Before permitting a group to be established, the capabilities of the members must be demonstrated; *i. e.*, an inquiry must have proven that the enthusiasm is not of a day's duration, and that its members are capable of combating the numerous obstacles that are always to be found at the start. The progress of the sections, the individual efforts of our members—these are recorded in our Bulletin. In the report of M. Jacques Tourret, general secretary, printed in the Bulletin of the first quarter of 1910, the details of all the campaign are given, and it can be seen that the centralization of the branches is complete, and that the method employed is similar everywhere.

"What is this plan of action? It is yours, for I do not believe that the League of France is departing for an instant from the primary inspiration that came from you. However, one point remains a little vague, one in which we are evidently advancing. It is to this point that I wish to call the attention of our colleagues in America.

"In the beginning the leagues adhered to several distinct reforms; they have limited their field of action with much wisdom, for it is evident that all reforms cannot be made at once, and that all abuses cannot be fought at the same time. In the United States you have upheld the cause of mercantile employees, the factory workers, and the working children. In France we have fought for the needle-workers, and the first result of our labor has been

that since the 1st of July, 1910, night work has been abolished in all the sewing factories of France, by special decree.

"In Switzerland it is the workers in the chocolate factories who have attracted and held the attention of the members of the League.

"In Germany the clerks have been the object of their solicitude, etc.

"But, besides this very well defined action, there is another, the rôle of the Consumers' League is that of educator—you also have often said so—educator of its members, educator of public opinion.

"That is why, besides white lists and labels, which must be reserved for trades in which the Consumers' League has the power to make investigations and to compile careful and extensive registers, instantaneous relief of another kind can be given to the workingmen who find it necessary to make their claims known.

"In France, where it is customary to close the stores at seven o'clock, but to work at night in the bakeries, the Consumers' League offers its aid in obtaining their rights to the various workers wronged. By means of conferences, the press, lectures, and tracts, it has often succeeded in turning public opinion. M. Justin Goetart, the reporter of the bill against night work in bakeries, has recognized this in his recent book, and has publicly thanked the Consumers' League for the aid given to the bakers at the time when the public, misinformed, was no longer interested in their behalf. Thanks to the Consumers' League, opinion now upholds the bill against night work in bakeries and also the one in favor of a minimum salary for home workers.

"Some campaigns of education are only momentary. But we must say to ourselves that the social aid given to a suffering working woman may perhaps be invaluable relief: it is the stroke of the oar which brings back the ship's equilibrium and permits it to continue its voyage without further interference from a stranger.

"All members of all the branches of the Consumers' League reconcile themselves to this plan of action, which, little by little, should be yours; the Consumers' League has especially devoted itself to the realization of several exact reforms through the use of the label and the white list applied to certain trades. Then, besides this well defined work, this original work, a more extended plan, less consistent, adapts itself to circumstances, to the present workingman's campaign for which, in this case, the 'chevaliers' of the past afford us a good example: the spontaneous aid given to the oppressed, who appeal to us, who need us.

"Yours sincerely,

"HENRIETTE J. BRUNHES."

There are several rather important points in Madame Brunhes refreshing letter. It is evident that because the local development has come after the general society was organized, there is a higher degree of co-ordination than we can yet claim in the United States, where the movement started locally and then developed nationally.

Of interest is the distinctly opportunist attitude of the League with

reference to a portion of its program, and the fact that through the appeal of individual workers there has come agitation for the righting of specific evils in specialized fields. It is evident that the pioneer spirit is uppermost in the French League and there would be possible danger of a diffusion of its energy were it not that such practical, capable persons are at its head. Whether with the development of the sections there will not have to come some definitely limited program from year to year, is a question which will be worked out during the next two years.

Germany.

From Berlin comes the following personal note from Mrs. Oestreich:

"Thanks for your friendly letter. I am sending you some printed material giving an outline of our work.

"We intend to greatly broaden our work, and in fact extend it wherever the purchasing public is an important factor.

"During 1910-11 we also intend supporting the fight against trashy and obscene literature and pictures; only the names of those who we are convinced do not sell this type of literature and pictures appearing on our white list.

"Employees fighting against injustices will receive our assistance, either through our influencing the employer or public opinion. A petition will be sent to the government and churches asking their aid in obtaining Sunday as a holiday for all employees.

"The working conditions in laundries employing more than ten are now regulated, but in the laundries employing less than that number they are as bad as ever. The public has been appealed to, requesting that they should not thoughtlessly add to this sad state of affairs by sending work in late and demanding it on short notice. They were asked to send on Monday all work desired for the following Saturday.

"The bakers now have a union. But efforts will be made to secure better conditions for bakers and confectioners who do not belong to the union, as they are still working under the old bad conditions.

"Confectioners, book stores, shoe stores, stationers, toy dealers are all as yet not greatly represented on the white list.

"MRS. M. OESTREICH."

The annual report of the Deutscher Kauferbund for the year 1909, the latest one published, has the following interesting recital of developments:

"Altogether the League's four sections now have 720 individual members, and 25 organizations, making a total of 146,000 persons who are members. Addresses were made and organization effected in Freiburg, Leipzig and Frankfort. During the current year they intend organizing in Halle, Koenigsburg and Wiesbaden. Twenty-three new firms appear on the white list, making a total of ninety-four firms on this list. They are especially trying to interest clothing dealers, shoe and toy dealers, stationers and department stores. At Christmas special effort was made through newspaper appeals

and the distribution of the white list to induce the public to shop early. The public is now being appealed to and the police are co-operating in endeavors to enforce the 8 o'clock and Sunday closing law. In December, 1909, a law was passed prohibiting children under fourteen from selling on the streets. However, this law is evaded by the children now appearing accompanied by adults, the lame, blind, etc. The League intends fighting this development. An appeal will be made to the public through the press, and to the government, in behalf of the bakers, in an endeavor to procure Sunday as a holiday for them. The public will be asked to help by making all purchases on Saturday.

Comment.

A membership of this size for a society a few years old is astonishing, even if it simply means organization representation. Here, as in France, there is to be seen that natural diffusion which may in later years turn into more compressed programs.

But both in France and Germany it is significant that the field of activity has increased beyond that with which we are familiar in this country. So far as local and general legislation is concerned, as well as influence upon administration, both Leagues show healthy progress. This is in addition to the personal influence, as indicated in their white lists, etc. The distinct and rather important position occupied by the two Leagues is interesting because it was urged some years ago that they were entirely unnecessary in European countries, since the field was fully occupied by other forms of organization. The surprising development of the German League, considering its age, is convincing evidence that despite the interest of other organizations, there is need of just this form of work.

This means a definite renewal of the propaganda campaign in countries still without Leagues, using this time the work of the three European Leagues rather than that of the American League. We shall endeavor to devise some method for this.

Child Labor Legislation.

There is the more reason for doing this because the National Bureau of Labor has recently issued in the Bulletin of the Department a comprehensive report upon child labor legislation in all of the European countries, prepared by Prof. C. W. Verditz. Some doubtless know of the report, presented through the International Bureau of the Association for Labor Legislation, on administration in European countries.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

By the Chairman, MISS JOSEPHINE GOLDMARK.

The investigation of the budgets of working women and girls made two years ago for the National Consumers' League by Sue Ainslie Clark has been printed. Miss Edith Wyatt prepared the material for publication in "McClure's Magazine," bringing it to date by personal investigations during the spring and summer of 1910.

The articles appeared in the October, November, December, 1910, and February, 1911, numbers of "McClure's." They were entitled:

"Working-Girls' Budgets."

"The Shirtwaist Makers and Their Strike."

"Unskilled and Seasonal Factory Workers."

"Women Laundry Workers in New York."

These articles have received widespread public notice, and have accomplished concrete results. The Laundrymen's Associations took up officially the description of working conditions in the laundries, contained in the February "McClure" article. In a conference with Miss Wyatt and representatives of the New York City Consumers' League, representatives of the Laundrymen's Associations declared themselves in sympathy with the League's efforts to lessen the hardships of laundry workers, and agreed to co-operate in legislation.

During the past year various other articles have been published on different phases of the National Consumers' League work. Father Ryan, of the League's Committee on Minimum Wage Boards, spoke on "Minimum Wage Boards" at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections held in St. Louis, June, 1910. His article was reprinted in the September "Survey."

Mr. Arthur Holcombe, Chairman of the League's Committee on Minimum Wage Boards, has published two articles on this subject in the "Survey" of December 1, 1910, and April 1, 1911.

The General Secretary published an article on "The Sweating System" in the November "Chautauquan." She spoke on "What our Official Statistics do not tell Us" at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in June, 1910. The article was printed in the September "Survey."

Other articles reprinted and distributed were:

From "McClure's Magazine," July, 1910, "Toilers of the Tenements," by Elizabeth S. Sergeant.

From the "Survey": "Homework in the Tenements," by Elizabeth Watson; "Limiting Women's Working Hours," by Florence Kelley; "Another State in Line," by Josephine Goldmark.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LECTURERS

By the Chairman, REV. JAMES T. BIXEY.

Owing to the illnesses that have disabled me during a large part of the twelve months since I gave my last annual report, I have written but few letters for the League, and have no new names to add to our list of those willing to address the public in our behalf. I will, therefore, devote the space allowed me in this year's report to a summary of the results obtained in the period since I undertook this work.

In reply to my letters to men and women of repute, asking permission to enter their names in our list of those willing occasionally to address the public in behalf of the National Consumers' League, when called upon with due notice, I have secured assent to my request from over sixty men of distinction in various parts of our country. Among those are:

One United States Senator:

Hon. J. M. Daniel, of Virginia.

Two Episcopal bishops:

Dr. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York.

Dr. Richard W. Nelson, of Albany, N. Y.

Five university or college presidents:

Dr. David S. Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University, California.

Dr. Benjamin I. Wheeler, President of the State University of California.

Dr. F. W. Hamilton, President of Tufts College, Massachusetts.

Dr. John Finley, President of College of City of New York.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, President of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Four college professors:

Prof. George B. Foster, of Chicago.

Prof. James H. Canfield, of Columbia University.

Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia University.

Prof. William A. Brown, Union Seminary.

Four philanthropists:

Dr. Robert E. Ely.

Mr. William I. Nichols.

Prof. Charles Sprague Smith.

Dr. Leighton Williams.

Forty-four clergymen of high repute of various denominations.

The editors of three well-known magazines, viz: the "Lend-a-Hand Record," the "Outlook," and the "Independent" offer assistance to us through friendly notices and other use of their columns, when desired by us.

REPORT OF THE FOOD COMMITTEE

By the Chairman, MISS ALICE LAKEY.

The chief work of the Food Committee this year has been the effort to secure the truthful labeling of beer. Mr. J. R. Mauff, of Chicago, who had been fully accredited to the committee, placed in our hands in May, 1910, the copy of a brief on beer which had been filed by him with the Board of Food and Drug Inspection at Washington the previous February. There seemed little chance of its seeing the light. But after several months' work on the part of this committee word comes that within a short time the Board of Food and Drug Inspection will give hearings in Washington to the brewing interests and issue regulations as to the labeling of all beers and malt products. On December 31st Mr. Mauff wrote "that our action and resolution did more to arouse the attention of the authorities in Washington than all the other work put together." Again, on January 12th, Mr. Mauff wrote: "When in Washington last November it looked like a hopeless case trying to force a hearing in opposition to the wishes of the United States Brewers' Association, so that it is gratifying to know how much good has been accomplished in the short time, largely no doubt on account of your interest and agitation in the matter." The resolution on beer was passed by our committee, November 28, 1910. On December 12th, the brewing firm manufacturing the most expensive beer in the country changed its label by adding to it the word "rice." The text-book on beer, entitled "American Beer," mentions nothing but barley malt, hops and water as the ingredients of beer, yet when the Standards Committee met at Mackinac in 1908 to decide on beer standards, a member of the committee representing the United States Brewers Association stated that there was no use in setting a standard for beer of all barley malt and hops, as that brewing method was obsolete.

If this is true, if beer is now only made from brewing syrups, brewing sugars, rice, corn, glucose, preservatives, etc., then let the consumer know the facts, by a truthful label. No cereals but malted barley and other malted cereals, "or cereals from which the starch has been converted by malt" should be used in beer.

Beer is frequently prescribed to invalids. It is wicked to adulterate it. The resolution on labeling beer was passed by our Executive Board, January 20, 1911.

The government enacted the law and now piece by piece tears it apart. This committee stands for the principle of truthful labels whether on whiskey, beer, jam or baking powder. When we are fully civilized the truth must be told not only on labels but on every placard or poster and by every advertisement.

The chairman will represent the League at Washington at the hearings on beer. She has spoken for the Federations of Clubs for the States of

New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and for the Essex County Teachers' Association on the Betrayal of the Pure Food Law.

The committee calls your attention to a valuable book, "American Meat," by Dr. Albert Leffingwell. The author shows that under the present interpretation of the Federal meat law the use is permitted of meat from the carcasses of animals infected with tuberculosis, cancer, and other horrible diseases.

The committee asks you to read this book (published by Theo. E. Schulte, 132 East Twenty-third street, New York), and not to rest until your state passes meat laws as good as those of Pennsylvania. We also call to your attention the pamphlet, "What Some People Eat." It is issued by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and copies may be had by applying to Dr. Francis Rowley, the president, 45 Milk street, Boston.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Charles E. H. Phillips two small traveling exhibits of adulterated foods have been prepared. One was shown at the Child Welfare Exhibit.

Several names of well-known men have been added to the Advisory Board of this committee. Among them are: Dr. Ira S. Wile, Dr. Daniel R. Lucas, Dr. Albert Leffingwell, of New York; Lucius P. Brown, of Tennessee; Dr. Henry Enos Tuley, of Louisville, Ky.; Henry A. Weber, of Columbus, Ohio; Charles D. Woods, of Orene, Me.; R. A. Pearson, of Albany, N. Y.; Charles D. Howard, of Concord, N. H.; Raymond B. Fosdick, of New York; W. M. Allen, of North Carolina; P. E. Rose, of Florida; H. Louis Jackson, of Kansas.

Attention is called to a letter from H. Louis Jackson, state food analyst of Kansas, in which he tells of the hearings on vinegar at Washington. Every effort is being made to lower the standard so that anything may be called vinegar, just as anything may be called "whiskey."

Several leagues report no work for pure food. This indifference of consumers is killing the pure food law. The Food Committee not only needs your co-operation, but the very law itself needs your help, not your neighbor's, but yours.

The Massachusetts League reports work for better sanitary conditions in bakeries, as a result of a suggestion made by the women's clubs and the State Board of Health, and carried out with their co-operation. The plan has been to consult the local boards, ask their co-operation, visit local bakeries with inspectors. Bad bakeries have been located and reported to the Board of Health, and good ones placed on an approved list, while the doubtful places have been placed on a waiting list until they clean up.

Miss Wiggin adds that while the club women make the first visits to bakeries, the final decision as to their classification is left with her. The movement has produced interest shown by inquiries from clubs, newspapers and individuals, and by the co-operation of local boards of health. The leaflet issued by the Consumers' League of Massachusetts gives the names of eighteen recommended bakeries. This list would probably be doubled if it were issued now, so great has been the improvement.

The investigation first made showed that the following improvements were needed in the bakeries of the state:

1. Abolition of basement bakeries.
2. Screening of doors and windows.
3. Machine mixing of bread.
4. Medical examination of bakers.

The Food Committee did not find it practicable to set so high a standard, but it recommends the bakers on its list because of:

1. Reasonable cleanliness in all processes of manufacture.
2. Fair conditions for employees, including a maximum working week of sixty hours.
3. Complete separation of bakeries from living and sleeping rooms.

Mrs. Stern, president of the Consumers' League of Milwaukee, reports that the pure food committee has worked in the interest of the food laws of the state. A committee investigated markets and groceries as to protection of perishable food stuffs from dust, flies, etc. As a result the League brought pressure to bear not only upon the merchants, but upon consumers by distributing cards bearing paragraphs from the state food laws prescribing the sanitation of food products. The League was assisted in the distribution of these cards by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and several large department stores.

Mrs. B. C. Gudden, vice-president of the Wisconsin League, reports that the slaughter house bill drafted by the Food Committee of the National Consumers' League is before the State Legislature in a revised form. The food committee of that state has distributed sanitary score cards, rules for the dairies, care of milk, etc. It has also mailed and published in the newspapers anti-fly leaflets, setting forth the danger of infection from flies and their connection with a high infant mortality rate. The leaflets of the League, Dr. Goler's pamphlets and material from the progressive and aggressive Fly Fighting Committee of the New York Merchants' Association, have been distributed.

Wisconsin has appointed public sealers and weighers to protect consumers from frauds in weights and measures.

Mrs. McVickar, president of the New York State Consumers' League and chairman of its food committee, reports that they have taken up the question of false weights and measures. They actively supported the Cobb-Meritt bills which passed the Legislature last season. As chairman, Mrs. McVickar sent letters to twenty women's clubs asking for a report of work done and plans for future work. A few clubs reported great activity, but the number interested, Mrs. McVickar states, is absurdly small in view of the importance of the subject.

The Rochester Consumers' League Committee of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, has had an ordinance passed to compel the screening of manure pits; 7,000 original posters were printed showing the dangers from flies, and published through the co-operation of the Health

Bureau and the committee. Moving fly films were shown, and literature of the Fly Fighting Committee of the American Civic Association given out. The committee is about to take up the milk problem and a campaign against exposing fruits and vegetables to dirt and dust outside of shops. Mrs. Gardner Raymond, a member of the Food Committee of the National Consumers' League, is the active leader in this work.

The Consumers' League of New York City reports an educational campaign to enlighten consumers, as well as dealers in food products. The committee urges consumers not to buy at dirty stores and to refuse services of unclean clerks selling foods. Thousands of leaflets urging these points have been distributed to consumers and to shopkeepers in all parts of the city. The shopkeepers have been given a blue card labeled "Please keep the food clean."

The New York City committee is reaching consumers through the Lecture Course of the Board of Education under Dr. Leipziger's direction, the Committee of Hygiene of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, and Dr. Ely of the League for Political Education of Women; also by means of settlement workers, mothers' clubs, and other channels.

The committee has secured the following amendments to the Sanitary Code, heartily endorsed by delegates from the Grocers' Union of Greater New York, who were present at a meeting of the committee. The grocers declared that the consumer would benefit by food free from dirt from the street, and that the dealer would benefit because the food would not be wilted by exposure.

SECTION 46. *Sanitary Code*.—No breadstuffs, cake, pastry, dried or preserved fruits, candies or confectionery shall be kept, sold or offered for sale outside of a building in the City of New York or in any street or public place, unless they be kept properly covered so that they shall be protected from dust and dirt.

SECTION 49. Every person, being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, stall or place where any meat, fish, fruit or vegetables, designed or held for human food, shall be stored or kept, or shall be held or offered for sale, shall put and keep such room, stall and place, and its appurtenances, in a cleanly and wholesome condition; and every person having charge, or interested or engaged, whether as principle or agent, in the care or in respect to the custody or sale of any meat, fish, fruit, birds, fowl or vegetables, designed for human food, shall put and preserve the same in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and shall not allow the same, or any part thereof, to be poisoned, infected, or rendered unsafe or unwholesome for human food.

The committee has taken up the question of having women food inspectors, as suggested by Miss Nutting, of Teachers' College. Dr. Lederle endorsed the plan, believing it would be of assistance in his department, and suggests that women take the civil service examination and be prepared for the positions.

An investigation made for the New York City League showed that while the stores in the residential districts were fairly clean, they were not clean in the tenement districts.

The amended Sanitary Code was violated by street vendors who said their first knowledge of the new ordinance was from the League's blue card. One woman said if she were arrested for violating the code the judge would say, "Poor woman," and fine her a small sum. Where soiled food was found the investigator was offered a bribe. Many of the delicatessen stores and cheaper restaurants were dirty, and the food exposed to dirt from the streets. An improvement was noted in many places where cooked foods, berries, etc., were exposed in glass cases; some shops display signs asking customers not to handle the foods.

The committee has sent out 20,000 pieces of literature, including the Sanitary Maxims. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union have issued a million copies of the Maxims. The committee has distributed about 6,000 copies of the Bulletin on Flies, issued by the Fly Fighting Committee of the American Civic Association.

The New York City Consumers' League has had an investigation made of the bakeries during the past year, and proved that the charges brought by the striking bakers in May, 1910, as to the dirty and unsanitary conditions in city bake shops, were frequently true. The investigation also demonstrated that practically no cellar bakeries are clean and wholesome enough to be desirable places in which to make bread. Bakeries underground are bound to be dirty. There is no light, no air, and the walls and floors are frequently damp, and in bad weather often wet. The street dust blows in through the entrance, which is usually the only ventilating opening; dripping drain pipes and water pipes are common. Although many disgusting sights were seen which might have been ascribed to individual carelessness, the general result of the investigation shows that the greater number of departures from a desirable sanitary standard could be directly ascribed to the fact that the bakery was in a cellar.

The Portland (Oregon) League has passed the resolutions on whiskey and beer, and will present to the Legislature the model slaughter-house and meat inspection bill.

Mr. John Martin, treasurer of the Food Committee, reports a balance of \$75 on hand.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXHIBITS

By the Chairman, MISS EDITH KENDALL.

The Committee on Exhibits has spent most of its time in preparing and showing the exhibit belonging to the Consumers' League of New York City. This has been almost doubled, and is now arranged in two exhibits, which are kept constantly traveling. A suit-case exhibit has also been created, which is taken by speakers to many meetings.

The two larger exhibits have been loaned to various state leagues. One has traveled through New York State; has spent six weeks at Chautauqua twice, has visited the Silver Bay Conference and been applied for by the Stony Brook Conference in Long Island. It has been shown in colleges, churches, clubs and private houses, in many cities.

It was loaned for six weeks to the state league of Massachusetts, which took it from east to west in the state and had it constantly on the move. It has visited New Hampshire and will visit Delaware. It has been asked for in Pennsylvania, some of the Middle Western States, and by the University of California.

Teachers' College, Columbia University, entertained the exhibit for about one month.

There are numerous calls for such an exhibit, and the Committee could keep several moving if it had the money and material.

The Committee has prepared two sets of lantern slides which can be sent with a typewritten lecture.

With such a model before us as the Child Welfare Exhibit, the Committee feels that a National Exhibit with contributions from every state would do more to further the cause than any other one thing. It could be national in a double sense: first, prepared by committees from each state; second, exhibited in all the large cities throughout the Union in rotation. If these committees kept in active service, new material would constantly be provided and every year the exhibit could be remodelled and start again on its travels.

We suppose it would be impossible to raise \$65,000 as the Child Welfare Committee did, and to employ a Beaux Art architect to arrange the exhibit, and to find a body of men and women who would give the time and devotion which has been given to the Child Welfare Exhibit, but this Committee believes that an exhibit is an absolutely necessary part of our campaign. If we cannot do a thing as well as other people, let us, at least, do it to the very best of our ability.

Mr. DeForest in his address at the Child Welfare Exhibit said that the tenement house investigation and resulting law grew out of the tenement house exhibit, and declared that the tuberculosis agitation and laws largely grew out of the great Tuberculosis Exhibit. What might not grow out of a great exhibit showing the facts which the Consumers' League has material to show!

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MINIMUM WAGE BOARDS.

By the Chairman, MR. ARTHUR N. HOLCOMBE.

The Committee has held no meetings during the year, but has transacted its business by correspondence. Its work has been directed toward two ends: (1) agreement upon a legislative program adapted to the peculiar American conditions; (2) publicity for the proposal to establish minimum wage boards. A draft of a wages board bill, based upon the British Trades Board Act of 1909, has been prepared, and submitted to the members of the Committee and others for criticism. A bill framed upon the same general plan has been introduced into the Legislature of Minnesota, and one framed upon a wholly new plan has been introduced into the Legislature of Wisconsin. In Massachusetts a bill for the appointment of a special commission to study the question has been introduced into the Legislature with some prospect of favorable action. The Committee has watched the progress of this proposed legislation, and attempted to give it wider publicity. It has also watched the experience of our British cousins with the enforcement of their minimum wage law, and hopes to give to that experiment wider publicity on this side of the Atlantic. The need for the legal determination of wages is constantly brought home to the American public by the daily and periodical press. The Committee directs its efforts primarily to showing the application of a particular remedy for that need, namely, wage boards.

The Minimum Wages Bill Pending in Wisconsin.

Section 1. The following terms, as used in this act, shall be construed as follows:

(1) The term "employment property" shall mean physical property used for the production and sale for profit of products of labor hired for wages.

(2) The term "employer" shall mean the owner of employment property. The acts of any person in authority over employment property and in the course of exercising such authority, shall be deemed the acts of the owner. Any such person shall be deemed the agent of the employer for the purposes of this act.

(3) The term "employee" shall mean any person hired by an employer to work upon, in, or about employment property.

(4) The term "wage" or "wages" shall mean compensation for labor measured by time, piece, or otherwise, and paid in money or otherwise.

(5) The term "living wage" shall mean such compensation for labor performed under reasonable conditions as shall enable employees to secure for themselves and those who are or may be reasonably dependent upon them the necessary comforts of life.

(6) The term "oppressive employment" shall mean an occupation in which employees are unable to earn a living wage.

Section 2. All employment property is hereby declared to be affected with a public interest to the extent that every employer shall pay to every employee in each oppressive employment at least a living wage. No employer shall fail or neglect to pay to every employee in each oppressive employment at least a living wage.

Section 3. The commissioner of labor is vested with power and jurisdiction to have such supervision of employment property as may be necessary to enforce this law and all lawful orders and requirements. He shall investigate, hold public hearings, ascertain, and classify each oppressive employment, and shall fix for each such employment the living wage which shall be the minimum wage to be paid by all employers to all employees in such employment. He shall prescribe, modify, and enforce such reasonable regulations and orders as may be necessary to give effect to this act.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any employer to employ labor in an oppressive employment unless he shall first have obtained a license as herein provided. Application for such license may be made to the commissioner of labor by any employer, and the commissioner of labor shall grant such license, stating therein the living wage which shall be the minimum wage to be paid in such employment. Each employer granted such license shall keep a register of the names and addresses of all persons employed by him in such employment, and shall permit the commissioner of labor or his subordinate to inspect it on demand. The license shall be revoked by the commissioner of labor if it appears on investigation that the employer has paid or is paying less than the living wage stated therein, or if the employer fails to keep the register, or refuses to permit its inspection, as herein provided.

(Proceedings for hearings, etc., same as in railroad commission law.)

Section 6. Any employer who discharges or in any other manner discriminates against any employee who has testified, is about to testify, or whom such employer believes may testify, in any investigation or action relative to the enforcement of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five dollars for each such violation.

Section 7. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than three months.

Section 8. If any employee shall receive less than the wages provided for herein, he or his guardian, representative, or if he be dead, his legal representative, shall be entitled to recover in a civil action the full amount of his living wage as provided for herein, together with costs, attorney's fees, and exemplary damages, notwithstanding any agreement to work for such lesser wage. In such action, however, the employer shall be credited with any wages which he has heretofore paid upon account.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COLLEGES AND GRADUATES

By the Chairman, MISS ROSAMOND KIMBALL.

The Committee on Colleges and Graduates in April, 1910, sent letters to thirty colleges, urging the faculty and students to organize leagues. The results were not as satisfactory as we had anticipated, owing to the fact that the appeal reached the colleges in the spring of the year, when it was difficult to organize.

In June, the presidents of the college leagues were asked to send us lists of the graduates who would continue their interest in the Consumers' League after they left college. During the summer lists were sent to each state secretary of those graduates living in her state. The names were starred and double starred according to the degree of their efficiency as future helpers in the work of the League.

There were fifty graduates who live in states where there are no leagues. The Committee wrote personal letters to these—with a result that we are now in correspondence with alumnae who are forming new centers of activity for Consumers' League work in Arkansas, Florida, Michigan, Texas, and Virginia.

The Committee wrote to all the school and college leagues in the East, urging them to send delegates to the October Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Consumers' League, and announcing a special meeting of these delegates with the Committee on Colleges and Graduates, in order to discuss plans for enlarging and strengthening the work which is done by each school and college league. The response from the colleges was most satisfactory. At the meeting with the college delegates it was decided to prepare a list of stores which carry Consumers' League goods in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Chicago, and send these, early in December, to all the school and college leagues in order that the students might know where to buy during the holidays.

The chairman interviewed the managers of several of the large department stores of this city in the hope that they might be induced to put goods bearing the Consumers' League label on their counters, if told that by so doing their stores would be placed on this list, which was to go to all the large women's colleges in the East. She received the same answer wherever she went. That the name of the store was sufficient guarantee for the "clean and healthful conditions under which the goods were made."

A list of topics for study and discussion by school and college leagues, together with a list of books and magazine articles, has been prepared. These topics do not confine themselves exclusively to the Consumers' League work, but include other social activities. The aim is to stimulate these leagues to become familiar with many of the social problems which confront us as a

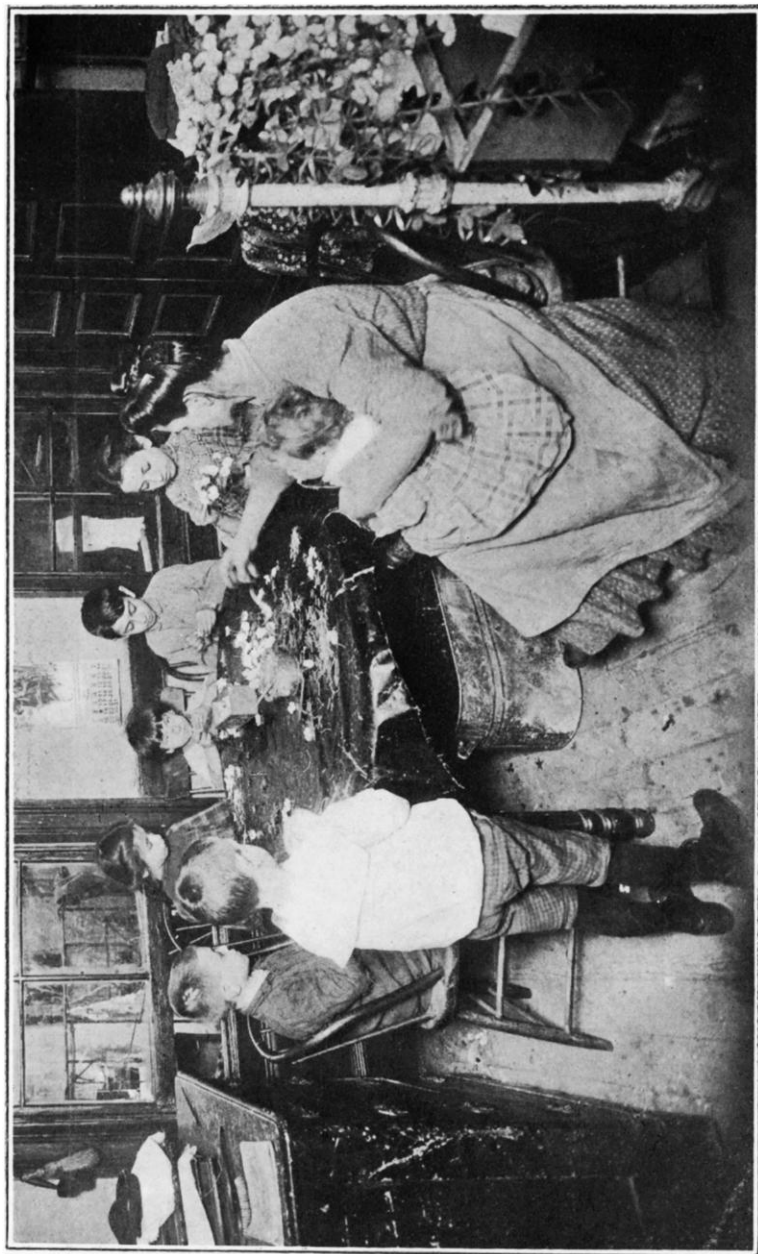
nation, so that each member will be better equipped to help solve her own local problems when she has graduated.

We have prepared a list of "Suggestions for Consumers' League Work in Schools and Colleges," and also "Suggestions for Consumers' League Work in a City or Town," which will serve as a guide to those who have graduated.

The chairman visited four college leagues in March, 1910, and spoke at Simmons and Radcliffe College. On October 26th she spoke before the Smith College Consumers' League, and on October 27th at the MacDuffee School in Springfield, Mass.; as a result a league was organized. Another league was formed at Packer Institute, Brooklyn, where she spoke on December 1st. New leagues have also been started at Pratt Institute, at the University of Syracuse, and at Miss Madeira's School, Washington, D. C. A league is at present being organized in Trinity College, Washington, D. C.

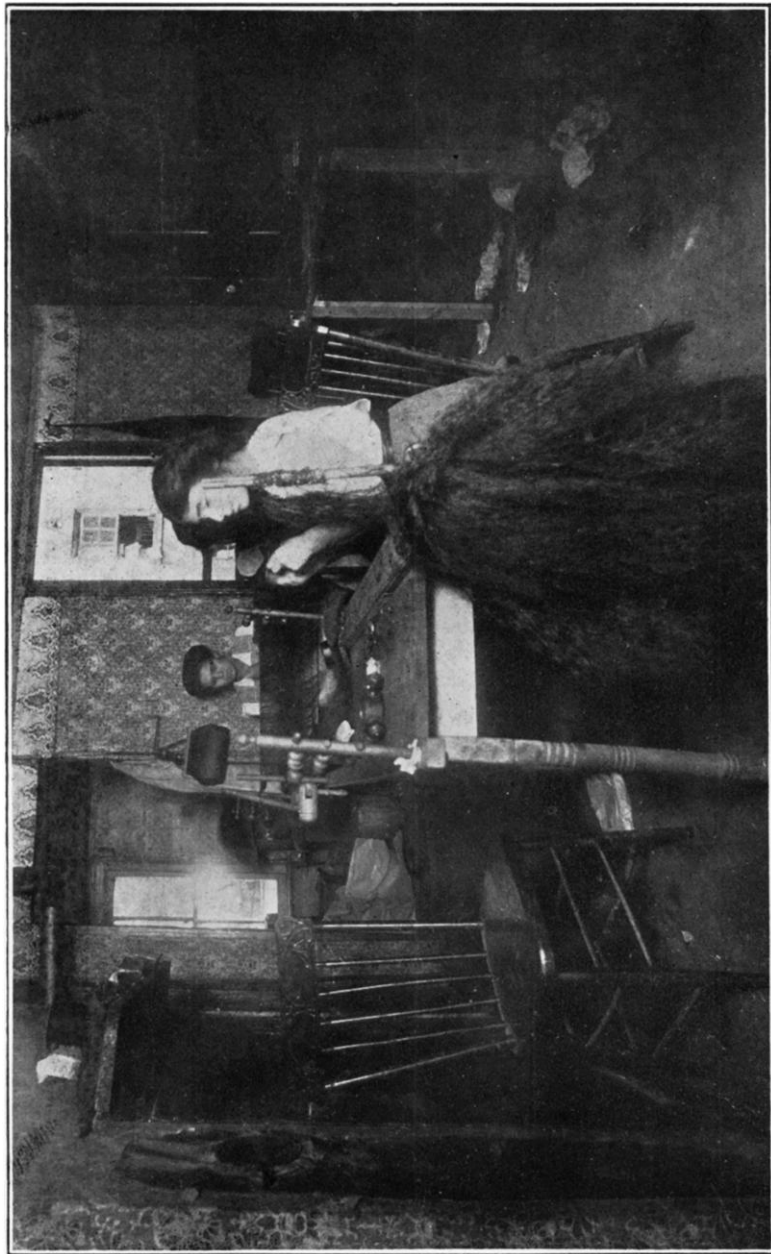
It has been necessary to enlarge the Committee, in order to meet the growing demands which the work has laid upon us. We are fortunate in securing Miss Seabury, of St. Agnes School, Albany, as our new advisory member, and Mr. A. Rufus Morgan. Mr. Morgan's home state is North Carolina, and already through his knowledge of and connections with the South we are organizing a league in Raleigh, and there are prospects of having one in the State Normal School of North Carolina.

We have now ten college leagues and seventeen school leagues, and alumnae who are actively interested in spreading the work of the League in six states where there is no Consumers' League.



MAKING ARTIFICIAL ROSES AT 20 CENTS A GROSS.

All the children work after school. A baby one month old is lying on the bed.



MANUFACTURING HUMAN HAIR.

Much of the hair imported from China is believed to come from the colonies of criminals and of lepers. It is disinfected by order of the federal government before entering this country, but is again exposed to infection in the tenements where it is manufactured.

TREASURER'S REPORT

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

January 1 to December 31, 1910.

RECEIPTS.

<i>New York—</i>		
Special appeal	\$3,123 60	
Contributions	2,360 00	
Quota	184 92	
	<hr/>	\$5,668 52
<i>Massachusetts—</i>		
Contributions	\$996 30	
Quota	100 40	
	<hr/>	1,096 70
<i>Pennsylvania—</i>		
Contributions	\$642 20	
Quota	107 80	
	<hr/>	750 00
<i>Ohio—</i>		
Contributions	\$200 00	
Quota	73 10	
	<hr/>	273 10
<i>New Jersey—</i>		
Contributions	\$100 00	
Quota	56 30	
	<hr/>	156 30
<i>Connecticut—</i>		
Quota		48 90
<i>Maryland—</i>		
Contributions	\$20 00	
Quota	28 70	
	<hr/>	48 70
<i>Wisconsin—</i>		
Contributions	\$11 35	
Quota	10 70	
	<hr/>	22 05
<i>Oregon—</i>		
Quota		20 00
<i>Kentucky—</i>		
Quota		20 00

<i>Illinois—</i>	
Quota	\$19 00
<i>Rhode Island—</i>	
Quota	15 00
<i>Delaware—</i>	
Quota	12 60
<i>New Hampshire—</i>	
Contributions	12 00
<i>Missouri—</i>	
Quota	11 50
<i>California—</i>	
Quota	10 00
<i>Maine—</i>	
Quota	5 40
<i>Wellesley College—</i>	
Quota (1910 and 1911)	100 00
<i>Smith College—</i>	
Quota	38 50
<i>Vassar College—</i>	
Quota	29 40
<i>Mt. Holyoke College—</i>	
Quota	18 60
<i>Mrs. Dow's School—</i>	
Quota	12 50
Individual memberships	103 50
"McClure's Magazine," for "Working Girls' Budgets"	500 00
Sundry receipts for printed matter, etc.	73 32
	<hr/>
Total receipts for 1910	\$9,065 59
Cash on hand January 1, 1910	518 57
	<hr/>
	\$9,584 16
	=====

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	\$6,686 32
Printing and stationery	727 07
Rent	629 00
Special appeal	668 53
Postage	177 56
Traveling expenses	152 52
Telephone	57 04
Office furnishings	14 34
Photographs	10 50
Sundry small payments and office expenses	115 36
	<hr/>
Total disbursements for 1910	\$9,238 24

Balance on hand December 31, 1910:

In Astor Trust Company	\$160 88	
In Second National Bank	185 04	
	<hr/>	\$345 92
		<hr/>
		\$9,584 16
		=====

E. and O. E., December 31, 1910.

G. HERMANN KINNICUTT, *Treasurer.*

I hereby certify that I have examined the above account and compared it with the books, and have found same correct.

FREDERICK C. MANVEL,
Certified Public Accountant of the State of New York.

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 MISS ANNA W. BIRD, Acting Corresponding Secretary, 905 Delaware Avenue.
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 MRS. HORACE THAYER, 1208 Rodney Street, Publication.
 MRS. CHARLES WARNER, Parkway, Investigation.
 MISS ANNA WOODS BIRD, 905 Delaware Avenue, Legislation.
 MISS GRACE BEADENKOPF, 808 Franklin Street, Meetings and Lectures.
 MRS. CALEB E. BURCHENAL, 1511 Delaware Avenue, Label.
 MRS. WILLIAM E. HAWKINS, 910 Delaware Avenue, Scholarship.
 MRS. REUBEN SATTERTHWAITE, Jr., 2106 Bayard Avenue, Vacant Lot Cultivation.
 MRS. OSCAR R. JACKSON, 1301 Market Street, Pure Food.

Special Committee.

MISS MARY MALONE, 507 Washington Street, Minimum Wage.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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